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*M. Kellogg*  
A SUPPLEMENTARY

# LATIN COMPOSITION

BY

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INSTRUCTOR IN LATIN, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



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GIFT KELLOGG

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## PREFACE.

As its title implies, this manual is designed, not to take the place of books based on the old methods of Latin Composition, but to supplement them. The need for such a supplement has seemed apparent to me in my visits to secondary schools.

The two most common methods of study are (1) the use of sentences based on a text to which the student has access, and (2) grammatical reviews in which the work is arranged according to topics. A student put to the test, after completing one or both methods, will generally be found lacking in concrete knowledge; the first method gives too much help, and the second is so long in its completion that many points are forgotten before the end is reached.

As a corrective for this state of affairs, chance collections of examination papers are often used, but this is not a wholly satisfactory expedient. This book offers a substitute in the shape of examination papers which, in a small compass and systematically, cover the ninety-one points of Latin syntax outlined in the following Grammatical Introduction. The sentences, for the most part, are based closely upon the Orations and Philosophical Works of Cicero. The division into Lessons is one of convenience merely; the real units are the Parts. Each of the six Parts

gives the student a chance to illustrate, at least once, all the points outlined in the Grammatical Introduction, thus providing for six *complete* examinations on the essential principles of Latin grammar. The order in which the principles occur varies from Part to Part, as does also the guise in which they appear, the aim being to make the student recognize the constructions on their own merits, with a minimum of outside help. Where it seemed necessary, a reference to the Grammatical Introduction has been given. The hints on vocabulary in the footnotes should be followed, for the principle to be illustrated sometimes depends upon the use of the word suggested.

If, as one Part is completed, the student be required to put special study on the places where he has shown weakness, before passing to another, he ought, at the end of the work, to have a grasp on the essential principles of Latin Syntax. To some, this ideal may seem too low, but those whose duty it is to look over papers presented at college entrance examinations would not be sorry to find a large decrease in the number of those who think that the infinitive is the mode of purpose in Latin and that *ut* and the subjunctive is the proper form for indirect discourse.

I am deeply indebted to Professor C. E. Bennett for helpful suggestions on the Grammatical Introduction.

H. C. NUTTING.

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA,  
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# LATIN COMPOSITION.

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## GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION.

### SYNTAX OF THE CASES.

#### I. Accusative Case.

##### 1. *Extent of Time and Space.*

(1<sup>1</sup>)

Note that this construction occurs with the participle *natus* in expressions of age.

B.<sup>2</sup> 181; G. 334 ff.; A. 256-257; H. 417.

##### 2. *Double Accusative.*

(2)

Used with verbs of Teaching, Asking, Demanding, and Concealing (*cēlō*). In the passive, the accusative of the person becomes the subject, and the accusative of the thing is retained.

B. 178; G. 339; A. 239. 2. c; H. 411.

##### 3. *Accusative of Result Produced (in its use as Cognate Accusative).*

(3)

B. 176. 4; G. 333. 2; A. 238 and b; H. 409.

##### 4. *Accusative of Exclamation.*

(4)

B. 183; G. 343. 1; A. 240. d; H. 421.

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<sup>1</sup> In the Lessons, references are made to the Grammatical Introduction according to the marginal figures at the right.

<sup>2</sup> These abbreviations refer respectively to the grammars of Bennett, Gildersleeve, Allen and Greenough, and Harkness (Complete Edition).



**II. Dative Case.**

1. *Indirect Object with Transitive Verbs.* (5)  
B. 187. I.; G. 345; A. 225; H. 424.
2. *Indirect Object with Intransitive Verbs.* (6)  
Such as signify ‘to favor, help, please,’ etc.  
B. 187. II. *a*; G. 346; A. 227; H. 426.  
(a) Impersonal construction in the passive, and dative retained. (7)  
B. 187. II. *b*; G. 346. r. 1; A. 230; H. 426. 3.  
(b) Verbs compounded with *ad*, *ante*, *con*, etc. (8)  
B. 187. III.; G. 347; A. 228; H. 429.
3. *Dative of Reference.* (9)  
B. 188. I.; G. 350 ff.; A. 235; H. 425. 2.  
(a) Expressing Separation. (10)  
B. 188. 2. *d*; G. 347. r. 5; A. 229; H. 429. 2.
4. *Dative of Possessor.* (11)  
B. 190; G. 349; A. 231; H. 430.
5. *Dative of the Agent.* (12)  
Regularly used with the gerundive; sometimes with the compound tenses of the passive voice.  
B. 189; G. 354–355; A. 232 and *a*; H. 431.

(a) Direct Agency expressed also by the Ablative with *ā* or *ab*. (13)

B. 216; G. 401; A. 246; H. 468.

(b) Intermediate Agency, expressed by the Accusative with *per*. (14)

G. 401; A. 246. *b*; H. 468. 3.

6. *Dative of Purpose (Service)*. (15)

Much used in connection with another dative of the person.

B. 191. 2; G. 356; A. 233. *a*; H. 433.

7. *Dative with Adjectives denoting Fitness, Nearness, Likeness, etc.* (16)

B. 192; G. 359; A. 234; H. 434.

### III. Genitive Case.

1. *Possessive Genitive*.

(a) *meus, tuus*, etc., used for the possessive genitive of personal and reflexive pronouns. (17)

G. 362. r. 1; A. 214. *a*. 2; H. 440. 1. n. 2.

(b) Possessive genitive in the predicate when the subject of the sentence is an infinitive. (18)

B. 198. 3; G. 366. r. 2; A. 214. *d*;  
H. 439. 5.

2. *Genitive of Quality or Characteristic*. (19)

Used with a modifier; often in the predicate; applied generally to permanent or essential characteristics.

B. 203. 1. 2; G. 365; A. 215; H. 440. 3.

3. *Genitive of Value or Price.* (20)

Verbs of Buying have the price expressed by the genitive only in the case of *tanti*, *quanti*, *plūris*, and *minōris*; otherwise the ablative is used. Other genitives also, as *parvī*, *māgnī*, etc., are found with Verbs of Valuing.

B. 203. 3. 4; G. 379; A. 252. *a. b*; H. 448. 1 and 4.

4. *Genitive of the Whole (Partitive Genitive).* (21)

B. 201; G. 367; A. 216; H. 441.

(a) *Nostrūm* and *vestrūm*, Genitives of the Whole; *nostri* and *vestri*, Objective. (22)

B. 242. 2; G. 364. *r*; A. 99. *b. c*; H. 175. 2.

5. *Genitive with Adjectives.* (23)

Mostly Objective; sometimes of Reference (Specification).

B. 204; G. 374; A. 218; H. 450.

(a) With *similis*. (24)

Genitive commonly used when the reference is to living objects; both genitive and dative of inanimate things.

B. 204. 3; G. 359. *n. 4*; A. 234. *d. 2*; H. 435. 4. *n*.

6. *Genitive with Verbs.*

## (a) Of Remembering and Forgetting. (25)

B. 206; G. 376; A. 219; H. 454.

## (b) Of Judicial Action. (26)

B. 208; G. 378; A. 220; H. 456.

(c) With Impersonal Verbs, such as *miseret*. (27)

B. 209; G. 377; A. 221. *b*; H. 457.

(d) With *Interest* (and *Rēfert*). (28)

Referring to the first or second person, either verb is used with *meā*, *tuā*, etc.; so also the reflexive *suā*. Referring to the third person, *interest* is used with the genitive.

B. 211; G. 381; A. 222; H. 449.

#### IV. Ablative Case.

1. *Ablative of Separation*. (29)

A preposition is used when the ablative denotes a person, and when the verb is compounded with *ab*, *dē*, *dis*, *sē*, or *ex*.

B. 214; G. 390; A. 243; H. 461.

2. *Ablative of Source*. (30)

B. 215; cf. G. 395; A. 244; H. 467.

3. *With a Comparative*. (31)

Used, in general, only when the first of the things compared is in the nominative or accusative case.

B. 217; G. 398; A. 247; H. 471.

4. *Ablative of Accompaniment*. (32)

*Cum* is regularly used with this ablative; may be omitted in military phrases when the noun is modified by something else than a numeral.

B. 222; G. 392; A. 248. *a*; H. 473. 1.

5. *Ablative of Quality or Characteristic.* (33)

Used with a modifier. In many cases not to be distinguished from the corresponding use of the genitive; it is also used of bodily characteristics.

B. 224; G. 400; A. 251; H. 473. 2.

6. *Ablative of Manner and of Attendant Circumstance.* (34)

'Manner' is differentiated from 'Attendant Circumstance' by the fact that it is regularly restricted to abstract words, e.g. *celerit te*, *virt te*, etc. An Ablative of Manner requires *cum*, unless the noun has an attribute.

B. 220–221; G. 399; A. 248; H. 473, 3.

7. *Ablative of Cause.* (35)

B. 219; G. 408; A. 245; H. 475.

(a) With *gaude *, *laetor*, *dole *, etc. (36)

B. 219. 1; G. 408; A. 254. b; H. 475.

8. *Ablative of Means.* (37)

B. 218; G. 401; A. 248. c; H. 476.

(a) With * tor*, *fruor*, etc. (38)

B. 218. 1; G. 407; A. 249 and n.; H. 477.

(b) With *opus* (rarely * sus*). (39)

B. 218. 2; G. 406; A. 243. e; H. 477. III.

## (c) With Verbs of Abounding and Adjectives of Plenty. (40)

B. 218. 8; G. 405; A. 248. c. 2; H. 477. II.

(d) *Ablative of Price.* (41)

Under this heading are included *māgnō*, *plūrimō*, *parvō*, *minimō*, which express Indefinite Price.

B. 225; G. 404; A. 252; H. 478.

(e) With *contentus*, *frētus*, *praeditus*. (42)

B. 218. 3; G. 401. n. 6; A. 254. b. 2;  
H. 476. 1.

9. *Ablative of Degree of Difference.* (43)

B. 223; G. 403; A. 250; H. 479.

10. *Ablative of Specification.* (44)

B. 226; G. 397; A. 253; H. 480.

(a) With *dignus* and *indignus*. (45)

B. 226. 2; G. 397. n. 2; A. 245. a; H.  
481.

## (b) Supines in -ū. (46)

B. 340. 2; G. 436 and n. 2; A. 303; H.  
635.

11. *Ablative of Place Where.* (47)

Preposition is omitted when the noun is modified by such adjectives as *tōtus*, *omnis*, etc., and when the idea is figurative rather than literal.

B. 228; G. 385, 388–389; A. 254, 258 f.  
2; H. 483, 485. 1. 2.

12. *Ablative of Time When and Within Which.* (48)

B. 230–231; G. 393; A. 256; H. 486.

(a) *Dating.*

(49)

If the English date coincides with the Kalends, Nones, or Ides, the Ablative of Time When is used. If it falls on the day before any of these, *pridiē* or (*in*) *ante diem* is prefixed to the accusative. Other dates are reckoned as 'so many days before the Kalends,' etc., and are commonly written in an abbreviated form; e.g. *VIII Kal. Oct.* After finding the real number of days between the date in question and the Nones, Ides, or Kalends, it is necessary to add one day, for the Romans counted the day at both ends of a period of time. It should be noted that the Kalends are the first day of the month following the one in which the date falls; *i.e.* for purposes of dating, June 1, for instance, is May 32.

B. 371; G. Appendix; A. 376; H. 754.

13. *Ablative Absolute.*

(50)

B. 227; G. 409; A. 255; H. 489.

**V. Motion to and from Towns and Small Islands;  
also Domus and Rūs.**

(a) *Limit of Motion.*

(51)

'Into the neighborhood of' may be expressed by *ad* and the accusative.

B. 182; G. 337; A. 258. *b* and n. 2; H. 418–419.

(b) *Motion From.*

(52)

B. 229. 1; G. 391; A. 258. *a*; H. 462 and 4.

## SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

**I. Subjunctive in Independent Sentences.****1. Non-interrogative.**

(a) Volitive Subjunctive in its Hortatory, Jussive, and Concessive uses. (53)  
 B: 274–275; G. 263; A. 266; H. 559.

(b) Optative Subjunctive. (54)  
 B. 279; G. 260–261; A. 267; H. 558.

(c) Potential Subjunctive. (55)  
 B. 280; G. 257–258; A. 311; H. 552,  
 555, 556.

**2. Interrogative.**

(a) Deliberative Subjunctive. (56)  
 B. 277; G. 265; A. 268; H. 559. 4.

(b) Repudiating or Rejecting Questions.<sup>1</sup> (57)

These are questions of indignation or surprise, in which the speaker rejects the wish or thought of another, usually in his own behalf; more rarely, he speaks for another person.

B. 277; G. 259, 558; A. 268; H. 559. 5.

**II. Prohibitions.**

(58)

The common form is *nōlī* (*nōlite*) with the infinitive; *cavē nē* with the subjunctive is sometimes used.

B. 276; G. 271–272; A. 269. a; H. 561.

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<sup>1</sup> Most grammars make 57 a subordinate class of 56.

**III. Substantive Clauses.****1. Of Result.**

(59)

With verbs of Bringing to Pass, Happening, and Following.

B. 297; G. 553; A. 332; H. 571.

**2. Developed from the Volitive.**

(a) With *quōminus* and *quīn* after Verbs of Hindering and Preventing. (60)

B. 295. 3; G. 549, 554; A. 331. e. 2, 332. g; H. 568. 8, 595. 2.

(b) After Verbs of Admonishing, Commanding, etc. (Substantive Purpose). (61 a)

B. 295; G. 546; A. 331; H. 565.

**3. Developed from the Optative.**

(a) After Verbs of Wishing and Desiring (Substantive Purpose). (61 b)

B. 296. 1; G. 546; A. 331; H. 565.

(b) Following Verbs of Fearing. (62)

B. 296. 2; G. 550; A. 331 f.; H. 567.

**IV. Purpose and Result.****1. Purpose.**

(a) *Ut*, *nē*, *quō*, and *quī*, followed by the subjunctive. (63)

*Quō* is generally chosen when there is a comparative in the purpose clause.

B. 282; G. 545; A. 317; H. 568.

(b) Supine in *-um* after Verbs of Motion. (64)

B. 340; G. 435; A. 302; H. 633.

## (c) Gerundive and Gerund. (65)

Genitive of either, with *causā* or *gratiā*.  
 Accusative of the gerundive with *ad*;  
 gerund so used only when the verb is  
 intransitive.

B. 339. 2 and 6; G. 544. r. 2; A. 318;  
 H. 626. 3, 628.

## 2. Result. (66)

Subjunctive introduced by *ut*, *ut nōn*,  
 and *qui*.

B. 284; G. 552; A. 319; H. 570.

## V. Conditional Sentences.

1. *Nothing implied as to the reality of the supposed case (Simple or Logical Conditions).*

B. 302; G. 595; A. 306–307; H. 574.

## (a) When the subject is the indefinite second singular the present or perfect subjunctive is used in protasis.

B. 302. 2; G. 595. r. 3; A. 309. a; H. 578, 2.

2. *Supposed case represented as contingent (Less Vivid Future or Ideal Conditions).*

B. 303; G. 596; A. 307. 2; H. 576.

3. *Supposed case represented as contrary to fact (Unreal Conditions).*

B. 304; G. 597; A. 308; H. 579.

(67)

(68)

(69)

(70)

**VII. Concession.**

1. *Cum with the Subjunctive.* (71)  
B. 309. 3; G. 603; A. 326; H. 598.
2. *Quamvis, licet, ut, and nē with Subjunctive.* (72)  
B. 309. 1 and 4; G. 606–608; A. 313;  
H. 586. II.
3. *Quamquam (and tametsī) with the Indicative.* (73)  
B. 309. 2; G. 604–605; A. 313. c and e;  
H. 586. I.

**VIII. Causal Constructions.**

1. *Cum with Subjunctive.* (74)  
B. 286. 2; G. 586; A. 326; H. 598.
2. *Quod, Quia, and Quoniam with the Indicative and Subjunctive.* (75)  
B. 286; G. 539; A. 321; H. 588. I, II.

**VIII. Time Relations.**

1. *Postquam, Ubi, and Ut with the Indicative.* (76)  
B. 287; G. 561–563; A. 324; H. 602.
2. *Cum with the Indicative and Subjunctive.* (77)  
B. 288; G. 580, 585; A. 325; H. 600.
3. *Antequam and Priusquam with the Indicative and (rare) Subjunctive.* (78)  
B. 291; G. 574–577; A. 327; H. 605.

4. *Dum, Dōnec, and Quoad with the Subjunctive.*

(79)

This mode is used when suspense or design is involved.

B. 293. III. 2; G. 572; A. 328; H. 603.  
II. 2.

**IX. Indirect Discourse.**1. *Infinitive and Subject Accusative.*

(80)

B. 314; G. 650; A. 336. 1; H. 642.

2. *Tenses of the Infinitive.*

(81)

B. 270; G. 529; A. 336. 3; H. 617 ff.

3. *Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses.*

(82)

B. 314; G. 650; A. 336. 2; H. 643.

4. *Conditional Sentences in Indirect Discourse.*

(83)

B. 319 ff.; G. 656 ff.; A. 337; H. 646–648.

**X. Miscellaneous.**1. *Conditional Clauses of Comparison with Quāsi, Tamquam, etc.*

(84)

Though the conditions are contrary to fact, Latin generally chooses the present and perfect subjunctive if the sequence allows.

B. 307; G. 602; A. 312; H. 584.

2. *Proviso with Dum, Dummodo, and Modo.*

(85)

B. 310; G. 573; A. 314; H. 587.

3. *Quīn with the Subjunctive after Negatives and Interrogatives implying a Negative.* (86)  
Under this heading are included the uses of *quīn* which do not come under 60; the subjunctive expresses characteristic or result; sometimes the *quīn*-clause follows such expressions as *nōn dubitō*.

B. 283. 4, 284. 3; G. 555. 2, 556, 632;  
A. 319. d; H. 595.

4. *Subjunctive of Characteristic.* (87)  
B. 283; G. 631; A. 320; H. 591.

5. *Subjunctive of Indirect Question.* (88)  
B. 300; G. 467; A. 334; H. 649. II.

6. *Subjunctive by Attraction.* (89)  
B. 324; G. 663; A. 342; H. 652.

7. *Impersonal Use of Intransitive Verbs in Gerundive Construction.* (90)  
A transitive verb rarely follows the same rule.  
B. 339. 4; G. 427. n. 4; A. 294. c. n.;  
H. 621. 2.

8. *Gerund and Gerundive used in Noun Constructions.* (91)  
B. 338–339; G. 425. 27; A. 297; H. 625.

## PART I.

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### LESSON 1.

1. Youths enjoy these pleasures.
2. He is aging (lit. is old) in body, but not in mind.
3. It will be agreeable to both of us.
4. May the immortal gods avert this!
5. Caesar returned from home happily.<sup>1</sup>
6. The cause of Sulla does not appeal (lit. is not pleasing) to all.
7. If some god should grant<sup>2</sup> it to me, I should refuse.
8. He remembers to whom he is in debt.<sup>3</sup>
9. I am afraid that he will come.
10. Old age takes us away from business.<sup>4</sup>
11. He was associated<sup>5</sup> with Catiline.
12. There will be a slaughter of good (men) on Sept. 10th.
13. Do not think that I shall be here.
14. Tiberius Gracchus reigned a few months.
15. Cease to think of fire and slaughter.

### LESSON 2.

1. Though (*cum*) he was augur, he dared to say this.
2. Within a few days he will be made high-priest.
3. He waged war when he was an old man.
4. Before I commence to speak of<sup>6</sup> the state, I shall say a

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<sup>1</sup> *felix.*

<sup>2</sup> *largior.*

<sup>3</sup> *dēbeō.*

<sup>4</sup> *rēs gerendae.*

<sup>5</sup> *coniunctus.* Introd. 32. (Reference is made to the Grammatical Introduction according to the numbers at the right margin.)

<sup>6</sup> *dē.*

few words about Antony. 5. They said they were bearing a load heavier than a mountain. 6. Most pleasant is the old age of those who are cherished<sup>1</sup> by the young. 7. He was summoned to court<sup>2</sup> by his sons, that they might accuse him. 8. Old age does not prevent us from retaining<sup>3</sup> a love of the country. 9. I never assented to these words. 10. He thought so highly<sup>4</sup> of Tiberius that he went with him. 11. Exercise<sup>5</sup> has preserved a measure (lit. something) of Caesar's strength. 12. He rules over people<sup>6</sup> who possess gold. 13. He is a man of great strength. 14. Cicero bought these things for 90,000 sesterces. 15. You perceive already, though (*tametsi*) I have not told you all. 16. He advances, relying on the senate.

## LESSON 3.

1. Rashness<sup>7</sup> is (characteristic) of youth, prudence of old age. 2. Caesar accomplished much<sup>8</sup> greater and better (results). 3. I beg you to remain in this town. 4. Are you waiting till we cast you out? 5. From Thessaly he returned victorious<sup>9</sup> to Brundisium with the legions. 6. Then the old man is said to have read a book. 7. He says he would not have reached<sup>10</sup> the gate, if he had stopped<sup>11</sup> at Brundisium. 8. Good men should be counted<sup>12</sup> happy, even though

<sup>1</sup> *colō.*<sup>2</sup> *in iūdiciūm vocō.*<sup>3</sup> Introd. 60.<sup>4</sup> Forms of *putō* and *tantus*. Introd. 20.<sup>5</sup> *exercitātiō.*<sup>7</sup> *temeritās.*<sup>9</sup> *victor.*<sup>11</sup> *subsistō.*<sup>6</sup> *is, ea, id.*<sup>8</sup> Introd. 43.<sup>10</sup> *perveniō ad.*<sup>12</sup> *putō.*

(*quamvis*) their strength may have failed.<sup>1</sup> 9. There is no one from whom<sup>2</sup> I may learn. 10. I should prefer to be upright<sup>3</sup> and poor rather than evil and rich. 11. With what valor did Fabius take Tarentum! 12. He does not wish his death to be marked by (lit. abound<sup>4</sup> in) lamentation. 13. If you are disgusted<sup>5</sup> with such citizens, show (it). 14. This must be borne with resignation<sup>6</sup> by the wise. 15. Nothing is so like death as sleep.

## LESSON 4.

1. Death is easy for the old. 2. Peace was confirmed through his agency<sup>7</sup> and (that of) his children. 3. Philo never exalted<sup>8</sup> himself over friends of lower rank.<sup>9</sup> 4. They thought it to their interest<sup>10</sup> to appear grateful. 5. Sulla was in a part of Italy that was free from suspicion. 6. A few days before his death he spoke on immortality, just as though<sup>11</sup> he knew he would soon die. 7. Let us examine these matters. 8. They brought in an old man to take a seat.<sup>12</sup> 9. Albinus used to mourn because (he said) he was deprived of pleasures. 10. It is (a thing) most dreadful<sup>13</sup> to hear. 11. When (*ubi*) this was heard, they raised a cry. 12. If our fleet is not great, where will be the name and dignity of the state? 13. Every

<sup>1</sup> *dēficiō.*<sup>6</sup> *molliter.*<sup>10</sup> *interest.* Introd. 28.<sup>2</sup> *unde.*<sup>7</sup> Introd. 14.<sup>11</sup> *quasi.*<sup>3</sup> *probus.*<sup>8</sup> *antepōnō.*<sup>12</sup> *sedeō.* Introd. 64.<sup>4</sup> *abundō.*<sup>9</sup> *ōrdō.*<sup>13</sup> *taeter.*<sup>5</sup> *taedet.*

man has<sup>1</sup> enough of his own troubles. 14. To me, friendship seems to spring from likeness of disposition.<sup>2</sup> 15. Your father was (the) first to defeat the Carthaginians with a fleet.

## LESSON 5.

1. Youths delight in the precepts of old men. 2. From<sup>3</sup> the parents he demands a price for<sup>4</sup> the burial of their children. 3. They are enduring servitude (lit. are serving out<sup>5</sup> a slavery). 4. I am concerned<sup>6</sup> (as to) what sort (of man) he is. 5. He secured fame not by his own merits,<sup>7</sup> but by (those) of the state. 6. Why should I fear,<sup>8</sup> if I am to be happy after death? 7. If one<sup>9</sup> cannot become an orator himself, still he can help a Scipio or Laelius. 8. Concerning this (matter) there is no need<sup>10</sup> of many words. 9. I do not wish this blessing taken from<sup>11</sup> me. 10. Since (*cum*) the mind is eternal, it will have no end of motion. 11. No one is so old as (*qui*) not to think that he can live a year. 12. O glorious day when I shall proceed to that divine assembly! 13. In the praetorship<sup>12</sup> of Gaius Caesar, Rufus was judged guilty<sup>13</sup> of wrong. 14. This came to pass because of the injustice of the praetor.

<sup>1</sup> Introd. 11.<sup>6</sup> Case form of *cūra*.<sup>10</sup> *opus*.<sup>2</sup> *mōrēs*.<sup>7</sup> *meritum*.<sup>11</sup> Introd. 10.<sup>8</sup> Introd. 2.<sup>8</sup> Introd. 57.<sup>12</sup> Introd. 50.<sup>4</sup> *prō*.<sup>9</sup> Second pers.<sup>13</sup> *condemnō*.<sup>5</sup> *serviō*.

## LESSON 6.

1. Nothing is done in their absence.<sup>1</sup>
2. If you had not lost the city, I should not have retaken it.
3. I made<sup>2</sup> you understand what these thought of you.
4. I never doubted that our souls were a part of the universal mind.
5. I sent the soldier to get<sup>3</sup> water.
6. This season is suited<sup>4</sup> to the reaping<sup>5</sup> of fruit.
7. (The onset of) old age must be resisted.
8. He said that there were two crimes to which the love<sup>6</sup> of power would drive Catiline.
9. Happiness<sup>7</sup> is assured (lit. sure), if only health remains.
10. What shall I say of Caesar's acts?
11. Murena's style<sup>8</sup> was unworthy a philosopher.
12. It is perhaps hard for those who like (lit. are desirous<sup>9</sup> of) such things, to be without (them).
13. I never could be persuaded (to believe) that our souls die when they leave these bodies.
14. Thus it happens<sup>10</sup> that we do not care<sup>11</sup> (to do) the thing which has been ordered.

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<sup>1</sup> Introd. 50.

<sup>5</sup> *percipiō.*

<sup>9</sup> *cupidus.*

<sup>2</sup> Introd. 59.

<sup>6</sup> *cupiditās.*

<sup>10</sup> *fīō.*

<sup>3</sup> Gerundive of *petō.*

<sup>7</sup> *felicitās.*

<sup>11</sup> *libet* with *id*

<sup>4</sup> *acomodātus.*

<sup>8</sup> *consuētūdō scribendi.*

as subject.

## PART II.

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### LESSON 7.

1. The work is heavy (lit. great) and abounds in difficulties. 2. Who would deny that he is a good man? 3. None have<sup>1</sup> a just cause for<sup>2</sup> taking arms. 4. To-day is August 13th. 5. There is no one who does not wish (lit. but wishes) to use a horse. 6. Virtue is free<sup>3</sup> from love of self. 7. The foolish fellow fixes its value at a very low (figure). 8. What, pray, is Hortensius to do? 9. The body, too, must be cared for.<sup>4</sup> 10. With what enthusiasm he used to speak! 11. He came at early dawn<sup>5</sup> to greet<sup>6</sup> the consul. 12. I yield the army to you. 13. A friend begged him to kill some one of those who were in chains. 14. Provided that there be (lit. be present) moderation, strength will endure.

### LESSON 8.

1. I am afraid that I shall not increase the glory of the consuls. 2. He withdraws from Mutina and ceases to besiege Brutus. 3. Therefore let them

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<sup>1</sup> Case form.

<sup>4</sup> *subveniō*.

<sup>2</sup> Lit. of.

<sup>5</sup> *lūx prima*.

<sup>3</sup> *expers.*

<sup>6</sup> Note verb of motion in main clause.

withdraw, let them separate themselves from the good.  
 4. He praises the book as though he wished to imitate it. 5. They think more highly<sup>1</sup> of the Romans than of the Sabines. 6. Your children were a pleasure<sup>2</sup> to you and an advantage<sup>3</sup> to the state. 7. This law both consuls and people regret (lit. repent of). 8. I remember, nor shall I ever forget, that night. 9. Those (things) which you judge to be to the state's interest<sup>4</sup> must be done. 10. Before I show that this was done, I want to speak of Caesar's life. 11. There is need,<sup>5</sup> not alone of natural endowment,<sup>6</sup> but also of training.<sup>7</sup> 12. And so, after (*postquam*) he had spoken with Junius, he left<sup>8</sup> the house. 13. Do not wait until I mention the wrongs of the allies. 14. One could see<sup>9</sup> the couches<sup>10</sup> spread<sup>11</sup> in the servants' rooms.<sup>12</sup>

## LESSON 9.

1. Unless you buy oil,<sup>13</sup> your lamp<sup>14</sup> goes out.<sup>15</sup> 2. The nearer<sup>16</sup> I am, the better I seem to see. 3. We cannot always drive out error by reasoning.<sup>17</sup> 4. Day would fail (me) if I should attempt to say all that might be said. 5. These (men) would seem bold to you, if they were not soldiers. 6. Relying upon the sanctity of the tribuneship, since (*cum*) he was armed

<sup>1</sup> Introd. 20.<sup>6</sup> *ingenium.*<sup>10</sup> *lectus.*<sup>14</sup> *lūmen.*<sup>2</sup> *voluptās.*<sup>7</sup> *exercitātiō.*<sup>11</sup> *sternō.*<sup>15</sup> *extinguō.*<sup>3</sup> *ūsus.*<sup>8</sup> *excēdō.*<sup>12</sup> *cella.*<sup>16</sup> Introd. 43.<sup>4</sup> *interest.*<sup>9</sup> Introd. 55.<sup>13</sup> *oleum.*<sup>17</sup> *ratiō.*<sup>5</sup> Introd. 39.

with the laws, he came into the city. 7. Unless Caesar had helped us, we should now have no state as a result of (lit. by reason of) Antony's deeds.<sup>1</sup> 8. In friendship the chief (feature) is (the fact) that the greater is on a level<sup>2</sup> with the lower in rank.<sup>3</sup> 9. Cicero bought the books at as high a price as Catiline wished. 10. There is no unfailing rule<sup>4</sup> for<sup>5</sup> living well. 11. It is (the part) of a wise man to avoid trouble.<sup>6</sup> 12. Plato called pleasure bad, because (he said) it harmed men.

## LESSON 10.

1. I do not think that immortality should be disdained by a mortal. 2. Not so many are possessed of (lit. endowed with) virtue as wish to seem (so). 3. Bad though (*quamvis*) the speech may be, it will aid some. 4. These things ought to be of as much importance (lit. as great weight) in Greece as at Rome. 5. We saw that Tiberius Gracchus had been deserted<sup>7</sup> by his friends. 6. More know how these (things) are done than how they are to be resisted. 7. I heard that you grieved after (*postquam*) Quintus Metellus was taken away. 8. If I say anything against his life, I shall not refuse (to allow)<sup>8</sup> him to speak in his own behalf. 9. Virtue is so great that we admire it even<sup>9</sup> in an enemy. 10. The consuls were driven from Italy, and, with them, their friends.

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<sup>1</sup> *facinus.*    <sup>3</sup> *īnferior.*    <sup>5</sup> lit. of.    <sup>7</sup> *dērelinquō.*    <sup>9</sup> *vel.*

<sup>2</sup> *pār.*    <sup>4</sup> *ratiō certa.*    <sup>6</sup> *labōrēs.*    <sup>8</sup> Introd. 60.

11. He led forth a colony to Casilinum, whither Caesar had before gone. 12. Not even for the good is poverty a light burden.

## LESSON 11.

1. Old age has taken from me<sup>1</sup> the desire<sup>2</sup> for food and drink.<sup>3</sup> 2. We do many (things) for the sake of our friends that we would not do for our (own). 3. It is not easy to find out<sup>4</sup> who did it. 4. There are four reasons why old age is wretched. 5. Tablets<sup>5</sup> were put up<sup>6</sup> on the whole Capitoline hill. 6. I wish that I could make the same boast<sup>7</sup> as Cyrus. 7. On the contrary, he ought to grieve at a wrong<sup>8</sup> and rejoice in correction. 8. I urge that you so esteem<sup>9</sup> friendship, that, excepting virtue,<sup>10</sup> you think nothing superior<sup>11</sup> to it. 9. These (things) I have said that my voice might seem to have fulfilled the consul's duty. 10. Through your efforts (lit. you) he is prevented from following Caesar to his grave.<sup>12</sup> 11. Do not prefer<sup>13</sup> any one to Cato, even<sup>14</sup> Socrates. 12. Consuls of the greatest mildness<sup>15</sup> of disposition<sup>16</sup> have for many years waged war.

## LESSON 12.

1. The Romans sent him men<sup>17</sup> to (*qui*) teach him laws. 2. You have less strength<sup>18</sup> than either of us.

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<sup>1</sup> Case form.      <sup>6</sup> *fīgō.*      <sup>11</sup> *praeſtābilis.*      <sup>15</sup> Introd. 33.

<sup>2</sup> *aviditās.*      <sup>7</sup> *glōrior.*      <sup>12</sup> *rogus.*      <sup>16</sup> *animus.*

<sup>3</sup> *pōtiō.*      <sup>8</sup> *dēlictum.*      <sup>13</sup> *praeferō.*      <sup>17</sup> *is, ea, id.*

<sup>4</sup> Introd. 46.      <sup>9</sup> *locō.*      <sup>14</sup> *nē...quidem.*      <sup>18</sup> Introd. 21.

<sup>5</sup> *tabula.*      <sup>10</sup> Introd. 50.

3. Many are like<sup>1</sup> Caesar though (*cum*) they are lower in fame and fortune. 4. Would that they had been worthy of your opinion! 5. O wretched (the) old man who has not seen that death is no evil! 6. Even though (*tametsī*) he has come from Caesar, no one wishes to see him. 7. When a man becomes old he has many cares. 8. I cannot persuade him to trust<sup>2</sup> me. 9. (While) general, he freed Greece from slavery within a few months. 10. We do not suspect that any of these did wrong.<sup>3</sup> 11. He said there would be infinite slaughter, if he should remain. 12. To gain favor, he prevailed<sup>4</sup> upon his brother to kill an innocent man who had been convicted of a capital offense.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *similis.*

<sup>2</sup> *fidem habeō.*

<sup>3</sup> *peccō.*

<sup>4</sup> *exōrō.*

<sup>5</sup> *rēs capitālis.*

## PART III.

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### LESSON 13.

1. Clodius was content so long as Cicero should be in exile. 2. He did what Coriolanus had done among us twenty years before. 3. Are we to wait (to see) what the witnesses from Sicily say? 4. Do you know that such a statue<sup>1</sup> is sold for four hundred thousand sesterces? 5. Let them be prepared to answer<sup>2</sup> (the questions) which they have been asked.<sup>3</sup> 6. Moderate<sup>4</sup> exercise must be taken (lit. used). 7. It is said that we are very negligent<sup>5</sup> in (the matter of) cherishing our friends. 8. I thought that I ought<sup>6</sup> to remain on guard.<sup>7</sup> 9. None are so eager<sup>8</sup> for praise as the worthless. 10. I am watching him (to see) that he takes no more than he gives. 11. We were afraid that something would happen to him. 12. They live so that their lives are approved. 13. My son is a great care to me.

### LESSON 14.

1. He has the advantage (lit. is superior) in this, that (*quod*) he is less envied. 2. It is (the duty) of

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<sup>1</sup> *signum.*

<sup>3</sup> *rogō.*

<sup>5</sup> *neglegēns.*

<sup>7</sup> *in vigiliā.*

<sup>2</sup> *rēpondeō.*

<sup>4</sup> *modicus.*

<sup>6</sup> Gerundive.

<sup>8</sup> *cupidus.*

a good man to hate openly<sup>1</sup> and not to conceal his anger. 3. A splendid answer and worthy of a learned man! 4. Since (*cum*) this is so, certainly the soul cannot die. 5. How wealthy (lit. of how great wealth) he was! 6. What was I to do,<sup>2</sup> judges? Whither was I to turn? 7. I am well supplied<sup>3</sup> with money. 8. They asked me in what way you were bearing the death of Africanus. 9. You charged<sup>4</sup> an innocent man with a vile deed.<sup>5</sup> 10. Through my efforts he is allowed to call back Cicero from exile. 11. The day of departure<sup>6</sup> was January 31st. 12. He delighted in bringing accusations.<sup>7</sup> 13. I did not hinder him from being friendly<sup>8</sup> to you.

## LESSON 15.

1. When (after) setting out thence<sup>9</sup> to Rome, he had come into the neighborhood of Aquinum, a great multitude met him.<sup>10</sup> 2. He said that Caesar had become rich by his father's influence,<sup>11</sup> not his own. 3. If you<sup>12</sup> want to be old a long time, guard<sup>13</sup> your health. 4. Concerning this manner of death it is hard to speak. 5. I said that if he had been unwilling he could<sup>14</sup> have said (so). 6. Not even this do I refuse, provided only we do the things that the Roman people approve. 7. Would that you might come to

<sup>1</sup> *apertē.*<sup>5</sup> *facinus.*<sup>9</sup> *inde.*<sup>13</sup> *cōservō.*<sup>2</sup> *agō.*<sup>6</sup> *profectiō.*<sup>10</sup> *obriam eō.*<sup>14</sup> *potuisse.*<sup>8</sup> *abundō.*<sup>7</sup> *crimen īferō.*<sup>11</sup> *grātia.*<sup>4</sup> *īsimulō.*<sup>8</sup> *amicus.*<sup>12</sup> General 2d pers.

old age, that you might know that what I have said is true! 8. Though (*quamvis*) old age may not be a heavy burden, it takes away strength. 9. It can in no wise happen that the same man at the same time be both joyful and sad.<sup>1</sup> 10. Old age has such great influence that it is worth more<sup>2</sup> than all the pleasures of youth. 11. Who does not know that he came many miles to salute you? 12. If that advice had carried the day,<sup>3</sup> the state would now be standing and you would have fallen<sup>4</sup> by reason of your many crimes. 13. The senate, when<sup>5</sup> it had changed its garments,<sup>6</sup> came into the temple of Concord.

## LESSON 16.

1. After (*postquam*) she returned to Rome, she gave him an office<sup>7</sup> that<sup>8</sup> he might practise medicine.<sup>9</sup> 2. He answered him that he had done it through reliance (lit. relying) on his old age. 3. Men joined by kindly feeling<sup>10</sup> will rule over those desires to which others are enslaved.<sup>11</sup> 4. These things I shall say if you regret (lit. repent of) your kindness,<sup>12</sup> and Caesar his constancy. 5. From his tongue speech sweeter than honey flowed.<sup>13</sup> 6. These have<sup>14</sup> in themselves no<sup>15</sup> resource for living well. 7. Joys

<sup>1</sup> *maestus.*<sup>6</sup> *vestis* (sing.).<sup>11</sup> *serviō.*<sup>2</sup> Forms of *plūs* and *sum.*<sup>7</sup> *taberna.*<sup>12</sup> *beneficiūm.*<sup>3</sup> *valeō.*<sup>8</sup> Use *grātia.*<sup>13</sup> *fluō.*<sup>4</sup> *opprimō.*<sup>9</sup> *medicīnam exerceō.* <sup>14</sup> Case form.<sup>5</sup> Participial construction. <sup>10</sup> *benevolentia.*<sup>15</sup> *nihil.*

increase with age in the case of those who are wise and well trained.<sup>1</sup> 8. He advances from Brundisium with all his forces. 9. I should prefer the saddest day of his consulship to the happiest of Catiline's. 10. Why should I grieve though (*si*) within a thousand years a foreign nation shall get possession of our city? 11. Before I mention the distresses<sup>2</sup> of Sicily, there seem to be some (words) to be said concerning the dignity of that province. 12. If any one should wish to make you a defendant,<sup>3</sup> you would cry out that it was unjust. 13. He withdraws, burning with hatred<sup>4</sup> toward (lit. of) you (plural), bloody with the gore<sup>5</sup> of Roman citizens whom he killed at Antium.

## LESSON 17.

1. Although (*quamquam*) he is free from blame, he is not free from suspicion. 2. If agreeable,<sup>6</sup> let us compare your return with mine. 3. Do not expect arguments from me, as though the matter were doubtful. 4. Is there (any) doubt<sup>7</sup> but that there is need of magistrates? 5. His father, a man most devoted<sup>8</sup> to the state and of wonderful constancy, though (*cum*) he was sick, aided me. 6. You cannot take from him his power, even though you are willing to forget his good deeds. 7. When Philo had arrived, he thought about that matter for three days. 8. This

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<sup>1</sup> *bene institūtus.*    <sup>8</sup> *reus.*    <sup>5</sup> *cruor.*    <sup>7</sup> Lit. is it doubtful.

<sup>2</sup> *incommodum.*    <sup>4</sup> *odium.*    <sup>6</sup> *si placet.*    <sup>8</sup> *amāns.*

style<sup>1</sup> of speech I should not use at this time, if my interest alone were involved. 9. I saw that the consuls, who should<sup>2</sup> have been the leaders to arms, were fleeing. 10. Since (*quoniam*) human affairs are uncertain,<sup>3</sup> some (people) must be found whom we may love and by whom we may be cherished. 11. If that is so, see to it<sup>4</sup> that you are doing no wrong (lit. bad deed) when you persuade him to die. 12. He boasts that he is like Catiline, but it is in crime only (that) he is equal to him. 13. At this point<sup>5</sup> he asked whether, at any time,<sup>6</sup> new friends worthy of friendship were to be preferred to the old.

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<sup>1</sup> *genus.*<sup>3</sup> *fragilis.*<sup>5</sup> *locus.*<sup>2</sup> *dēbeō.*<sup>4</sup> *vidē.*<sup>6</sup> *sī . . . quandō.*

## PART IV.

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### LESSON 18.

1. What god did you think would help (lit. be an aid<sup>1</sup> to) you? 2. He seems to be forgetting the others. 3. There are men who are not ashamed of their misdeeds. 4. A wise man should be content with the time that is allotted<sup>2</sup> to him. 5. They complain because (*quod*) they are deprived (as they say) of pleasures without which they do not care to live. 6. The wretch<sup>3</sup> flew from Tarentum to the city. 7. Shall I mention first<sup>4</sup> his pride or his cruelty toward the Romans? 8. He was condemned for theft,<sup>5</sup> and was not allowed to enter the city. 9. So<sup>6</sup> may it be allowed me to enjoy this state with you, as I am moved by pity in this matter. 10. You would say that it was one of the old Romans. 11. In purpose<sup>7</sup> they are opposed<sup>8</sup> to us just as though they were separated from us by race and nature. 12. Who is there to whose interest it is that this law have force? 13. There was no one more filled with (lit. eminent<sup>9</sup> in) filial respect.<sup>10</sup> 14. Before you put in

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<sup>1</sup> *auxilium.*

<sup>4</sup> *prius.*

<sup>7</sup> *voluntās.*

<sup>9</sup> *praestāns.*

<sup>2</sup> *dō.*

<sup>5</sup> *fūrtum.*

<sup>8</sup> *dissideō ā.*

<sup>10</sup> *pietās.*

<sup>3</sup> *scelestus.*

<sup>6</sup> *ita . . . ut.*

a claim<sup>1</sup> you sent a man to (*qui*) see to it<sup>2</sup> that the owner<sup>3</sup> of the house be ejected.

## LESSON 19.

1. Cicero makes other mistakes.<sup>4</sup> 2. Then it was seen how poor in friends each of them was. 3. He takes great pains<sup>5</sup> in preparing the ships. 4. These words are at variance<sup>6</sup> with friendship. 5. You would say this all the more,<sup>7</sup> if you had been present in the gardens of Scipio. 6. If you<sup>8</sup> can make a speech<sup>9</sup> yourself, you can teach another. 7. And so no one has wished to see me to whom I have been 'engaged.'<sup>10</sup> 8. What is the difference between a man and a tree trunk<sup>11</sup> excepting<sup>12</sup> the action<sup>13</sup> of the mind? 9. When he came to me to beg off,<sup>14</sup> he gave this excuse.<sup>15</sup> 10. And since (*cum*) the nature of the mind is simple, it cannot be divided. 11. If he should meet<sup>16</sup> with you, he would say many (things). 12. When I was consul I heard much about this matter. 13. A quiet<sup>17</sup> style of speaking is suited<sup>18</sup> to an old man. 14. Led on by false hope, I said that if I should be restored to my country, I would thank you.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *postulō.*<sup>8</sup> Indef. 2d pers.<sup>14</sup> *dēprecor.*<sup>2</sup> *cūrō.*<sup>9</sup> *ōrātiōnem habeō.*<sup>15</sup> *causa.*<sup>3</sup> *dominus.*<sup>10</sup> *occupātus.*<sup>16</sup> *congredior.*<sup>4</sup> *peccō.*<sup>11</sup> *truncus.*<sup>17</sup> *remissus.*<sup>5</sup> *cūram ... adhibeō.*<sup>12</sup> Participial construction.<sup>18</sup> *decōrus.*<sup>6</sup> *repūgnō.*<sup>13</sup> *mōtus.*<sup>19</sup> *grātiās agō.*<sup>7</sup> *magis.*

## LESSON 20.

1. What else did you accomplish on that day, except that<sup>1</sup> they judged Antony a public enemy? 2. He said that my enemy had so worded the things he had written against me that they seemed true. 3. The senate was freed from the fear of death a few days after. 4. Those know who followed him to Paphos. 5. There were groans in the whole forum. 6. I was willing to do anything<sup>2</sup> so long as you should be silent. 7. In public affairs nothing is weightier than the law, in private affairs a will<sup>3</sup> is most binding.<sup>4</sup> 8. The Roman people will wrest these (things) from you. 9. Authority should be granted him so that he may defend the state. 10. These wrongs, too, must be resisted. 11. This strife is very like that trial.<sup>5</sup> 12. What (bond) has<sup>6</sup> he to (*quod*) hold him to (lit. in) life? 13. I know surely, and there is no need<sup>7</sup> of conjecture.

## LESSON 21.

1. When (*ubi*) he heard that, he called Cicero to him. 2. Although (*quamvis*) you may be wise, you do not know all (things). 3. This remark<sup>8</sup> does not deserve (lit. is unworthy) a reply. 4. You were sated<sup>9</sup> with the sufferings of these men. 5. There is no place in the whole earth where this law is not

<sup>1</sup> *nisi ut.*<sup>4</sup> *firmus.*<sup>7</sup> *opus.*<sup>2</sup> *omnia.*<sup>5</sup> *iūdiciūm.*<sup>8</sup> *dictum.*<sup>3</sup> *testāmentum.*<sup>6</sup> Case form.<sup>9</sup> *expleō.*

known (lit. but that this law is known). 6. Although (*tametsī*) this is unjust, he will bear it with resignation (lit. with calm mind) if, through your efforts,<sup>1</sup> he can save his good name.<sup>2</sup> 7. You will free me from great fear if only a wall be between you and me. 8. This was done by me to prevent his being<sup>3</sup> condemned. 9. They came together on the 3d of November because of their love for Catiline. 10. O happening not only shameful to see, but even to hear of! 11. He tried to come to Rome with all his forces to (accomplish) our destruction.<sup>4</sup> 12. They used to hope that Pyrrhus would be persuaded, so that he might the more easily be conquered. 13. He was in such good health at the end<sup>5</sup> of his life that he was able to carry a heavy load.

## LESSON 22.

1. He said he had heard these things from Africarus in a dream. 2. Give advice<sup>6</sup> to the good, but enact<sup>7</sup> punishments for the bad. 3. Since (*quoniam*) you have mentioned<sup>8</sup> friendship, you will do a thing most pleasing to me, if you will tell us what you know of that subject. 4. This must be done by all, in order that they may escape.<sup>9</sup> 5. But yet I enjoy the recollection<sup>10</sup> of our friendship so much that I

<sup>1</sup> Lit. through you.<sup>5</sup> *tempus extrēmum.*<sup>8</sup> *mentiōnem faciō.*<sup>2</sup> *fāma.*<sup>6</sup> *praecipiō.*<sup>9</sup> *ēvādō.*<sup>3</sup> *quōminus.*<sup>7</sup> *statuō.*<sup>10</sup> *recordātiō.*<sup>4</sup> *interitus.*

seem to have lived happily because I have lived with Scipio. 6. He showed<sup>1</sup> me facts of this sort, and, at the same time, the crimes of Sextius Naevius. 7. They reply that they will pay the taxes,<sup>2</sup> but that they will not add a ship even though he buy it at a high (price). 8. If influence<sup>3</sup> and greatness of mind are of greater (value), do not desire that which is of less (value). 9. Let him use arms, if it is necessary, for his own defence.<sup>4</sup> 10. Should I not admire him, should I not think him to be defended in every way? 11. I perceive that, throughout those months, the same plan commended itself<sup>5</sup> to each of you. 12. Wherefore I fear that to grieve at this happening<sup>6</sup> is more (the part) of an enemy than a friend. 13. Though (*cum*) nature by many signs<sup>7</sup> declares what she wishes, we do not hear.

<sup>1</sup> *doceō.*

<sup>5</sup> Lit. the same thing seemed best.

<sup>2</sup> *vectigālia pendō.*

<sup>6</sup> *ēventus.*

<sup>3</sup> *gravitās.*

<sup>7</sup> *signum.*

<sup>4</sup> Lit. for the sake of defending himself.



## PART V.

### LESSON 23.

1. Would that the immortal gods had given you this blessing! 2. He summoned<sup>1</sup> the legions from Rome to crush<sup>2</sup> the uprising<sup>3</sup> of the Gauls. 3. This is not a contest<sup>4</sup> with an enemy with whom there can be any condition of peace. 4. Wherefore let Gaul remain (lit. be) under his guardianship<sup>5</sup> to whom it has already been given. 5. What do you think they would have done, if Catiline had been there? 6. He said that all we do must be referred to the consuls. 7. The liberators of the fatherland are loaded<sup>6</sup> with honors from the city which they saved. 8. The life he then was living was not a good (one). 9. Forty-eight years Dionysius was tyrant of Syracuse, when he had commenced<sup>7</sup> to reign at twenty-five years of age.<sup>8</sup> 10. That place whither he went to see his friends is called Antium. 11. He would not refuse if he had confidence<sup>9</sup> in himself. 12. I should like to have some<sup>10</sup> leisure to read. 13. If I should deny that I am moved by a longing<sup>11</sup> for Scipio, I should certainly lie.

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<sup>1</sup> *arcessō.*

<sup>4</sup> *certāmen.*

<sup>7</sup> *occupō.*

<sup>10</sup> *aliquid.*

<sup>2</sup> *opprimō.*

<sup>5</sup> *in . . . tutēlā.*

<sup>8</sup> Use *nātus.*

<sup>11</sup> *dēsiderium.*

<sup>3</sup> *tumultus.*

<sup>6</sup> *onerō.*

<sup>9</sup> *cōnfidō.*

## LESSON 24.

1. Truth, relying on these judges, speaks against envy. 2. When Mucianus trades<sup>1</sup> he always remembers his dignity and his rights.<sup>2</sup> 3. It is to the interest of all those who live in the city to flee. 4. I am not disgusted merely with your foolishness,<sup>3</sup> but ashamed (of it). 5. He promised that he would take care<sup>4</sup> that all things be returned to the states. 6. This is a thing most dreadful not only to behold, but also to hear, that soldiers were stationed<sup>5</sup> in the temple of Concord. 7. These two (things) it is (the duty) of the good man to do. 8. I assist no one of my friends. 9. In attaining<sup>6</sup> office, toil and suffering are counted<sup>7</sup> of little (weight). 10. Danger does not deter me from doing what I ought. 11. In the case of one living at Rome, the matter is far different. 12. O wonderful<sup>8</sup> shamelessness, to dare to write letters against such a youth!

## LESSON 25.

1. When (*cum*) Scaevola had mentioned this, he told us the views<sup>9</sup> of Laelius on friendship. 2. I do not fear that the philosophers will not praise me. 3. They are doing this to gain our favor.<sup>10</sup> 4. What good (men) think, that is of the greatest moment<sup>11</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> *negōtior.*

<sup>6</sup> *collocō.*

<sup>9</sup> *opīniō.*

<sup>2</sup> Sing. of *iūs*.

<sup>6</sup> *persequor.*

<sup>10</sup> *grātia.*

<sup>3</sup> *stultitia.*

<sup>7</sup> *putō.*

<sup>11</sup> *mōmentum.*

<sup>4</sup> Case form of *cūra.*

<sup>8</sup> *admīrābilis.*

weight. 5. We pardon the silence of these men. 6. If you falsely accuse any one, you injure yourself also. 7. Let us not wait until we are asked. 8. Though (*cum*) he had been bought, he did not dare to put in his veto.<sup>1</sup> 9. Those must<sup>2</sup> be pardoned who did nothing afterward. 10. I am so yielding by nature (lit. am of such mildness<sup>3</sup> of disposition) that I cannot withstand his tears and prayers. 11. Though (*licet*) all dangers should impend, I shall aid and assist.<sup>4</sup> 12. Before I proceeded to my defence, I made use<sup>5</sup> of his confession.

## LESSON 26.

1. Do you remember that on October 23d I said that you would be in arms on a certain day? 2. These (men), most friendly to us, took from him the consulship. 3. Sulla was deprived<sup>6</sup> of a lofty<sup>7</sup> position by reason of the hate of Apronius. 4. I shall tell you from what classes of men his forces are collected.<sup>8</sup> 5. After he saw that the life of Sextius Roscius was guarded, he adopted<sup>9</sup> a plan full of wickedness and audacity. 6. There are those who think it beneath them<sup>10</sup> to come to the aid<sup>11</sup> of the weak.<sup>12</sup> 7. Although (*quamquam*) old age lacks immoderate feasts, it can yet enjoy<sup>13</sup> moderate banquets. 8. I use Greek

<sup>1</sup> *intercedō.*<sup>5</sup> *ūtor.*<sup>8</sup> *comparō.*<sup>11</sup> *subveniō.*<sup>2</sup> Gerundive.<sup>6</sup> *ēvertō.*<sup>9</sup> *capiō.*<sup>12</sup> *infirmus.*<sup>3</sup> *mollitia.*<sup>7</sup> *amplus.*<sup>10</sup> *sordidus.*<sup>13</sup> Use *gaudeō.*<sup>4</sup> *auxilior.*

literature<sup>1</sup> much for the sake<sup>2</sup> of training my memory.  
 9. Yet that leader of the Greeks never prayed to have  
 ten like Ajax, but like Nestor. 10. Caelius was not  
 so crazy<sup>3</sup> as to accuse another of bribery<sup>4</sup> when he  
 himself was guilty<sup>5</sup> of the same crime. 11. What,  
 therefore, was I to say? that I was a Roman?  
 12. The king not knowing which Orestes was, Pylades  
 said *he* was Orestes. 13. I preferred that my opinion  
 should be praised by all twenty days afterward.

## LESSON 27.

1. As you broke down<sup>6</sup> Catiline by my influence  
 and (that) of the senate, so you shall soon hear that  
 Antony has fallen.<sup>7</sup> 2. So it came about that we  
 inquired whether there was need of ships. 3. Con-  
 fess that you sent to Rome grain bought for three  
 hundred thousand sesterces. 4. Am I to doubt what  
 you did when I see what you are doing? 5. In  
 Greece he demanded money of the Greek officials.  
 6. If I shall have<sup>8</sup> this power without danger to you  
 or me (lit. your or my danger), I shall use it. 7. Do  
 not act in such a way<sup>9</sup> that a new and much more  
 cruel proscription may seem to have come about  
 through you. 8. Nor need<sup>10</sup> the play<sup>11</sup> be acted  
 through by the performer,<sup>12</sup> if only he be approved in

<sup>1</sup> *litterae.*<sup>5</sup> *commaculō* (reflex.).<sup>9</sup> *ita.*<sup>2</sup> *grātiā.*<sup>6</sup> *frangō.*<sup>10</sup> Gerundive.<sup>3</sup> *āmēns.*<sup>7</sup> *opprimō* (pass.).<sup>11</sup> *fābula.*<sup>4</sup> *ambitus.*<sup>8</sup> Case form.<sup>12</sup> *histriō.*

whatsoever act he may be. 9. As though he had lost his goods through my fault,<sup>1</sup> he has become unfriendly to me because he is poor. 10. In no way could it be managed<sup>2</sup> but that Cleomenes be pardoned. 11. Who of the Carthaginians<sup>3</sup> was of less (value) in counsel or bravery than Hanno? 12. He was robbed<sup>4</sup> of the priesthood, which was sold at a high price to Brogitarus, a fellow unworthy of that office,<sup>5</sup> since (*cum*) he sought it for<sup>6</sup> personal<sup>7</sup> gain.

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<sup>1</sup> *meā culpā.*

<sup>4</sup> *spoliō.*

<sup>6</sup> *ob.*

<sup>2</sup> *fiō.*

<sup>5</sup> *honor.*

<sup>7</sup> *suus.*

<sup>3</sup> *Poenī.*

## PART VI.

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### LESSON 28.

1. He could not be induced<sup>1</sup> to have his head covered (lit. be of covered<sup>2</sup> head). 2. At the banquet of Apronius was a Roman knight ninety years of age. 3. As I read, I am so moved that I fancy<sup>3</sup> I can hear Cato himself speaking. 4. Do not think, therefore, that the king did this wrong. 5. He was, as I before said, at Naples, in that part of Italy which was most free from<sup>4</sup> suspicion. 6. He is a man of most honorable and well-known<sup>5</sup> lineage.<sup>6</sup> 7. Nothing prevents his being happy. 8. But an old man has not even anything (*quod*) to hope for.<sup>7</sup> 9. He sells a modius of grain for a denarius. 10. Perchance what I am about to say may seem wonderful to relate. 11. Was I to reject the good advice of those whose very<sup>8</sup> faults the good should bear? 12. For we are not sending (a message) to Hannibal to withdraw from Saguntum. 13. After (*postquam*) he came into Asia, he committed<sup>9</sup> many crimes.

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<sup>1</sup> *persuādeō.*

<sup>4</sup> *māximē careō.*

<sup>7</sup> *spērō.*

<sup>2</sup> *operiō.*

<sup>5</sup> *nōbilis.*

<sup>8</sup> *etiam.*

<sup>3</sup> *existimō.*

<sup>6</sup> *genus.*

<sup>9</sup> *faciō.*

## LESSON 29.

1. If he were living his hundredth year, would he be dissatisfied<sup>1</sup> with old age? 2. (It was) while (*cum*) Plato was present (that) he was speaking of friendship. 3. Imprudence is (a characteristic) of the young rather than of the old. 4. What shall I say of Paulus or Africanus? 5. They are waiting until the ambassadors set out. 6. For I do not fear that he will be persuaded. 7. You would have told me if you had thought it to your interest. 8. These men I shall never forget. 9. From all quarters,<sup>2</sup> they came to salute him, but none were admitted. 10. I prove you guilty,<sup>3</sup> not only of dishonesty,<sup>4</sup> but also of cruelty. 11. Why was he not present in person? Do you think because of some serious<sup>5</sup> matter? 12. If you should take from me this evidence,<sup>6</sup> there would still<sup>7</sup> remain the testimony of the Gauls. 13. Can this light (of day) be pleasant to you, when (*cum*<sup>8</sup>) you perceive that all know that you were in arms on December 30th?

## LESSON 30.

1. If you go anywhere<sup>9</sup> on public business,<sup>10</sup> boats are always furnished at public expense.<sup>11</sup> 2. We must give attention<sup>12</sup> first to those things which I

<sup>1</sup> *paenitet.*<sup>5</sup> *māgnus.*<sup>9</sup> *sī . . . quō.*<sup>2</sup> *pars.*<sup>6</sup> *argūmentum.*<sup>10</sup> *pūblicē.*<sup>3</sup> *convincō.*<sup>7</sup> *tamen.*<sup>11</sup> *sūmptus.*<sup>4</sup> *fallācia.*<sup>8</sup> Concessive.<sup>12</sup> *praevertō.* Gerundive.

have mentioned. 3. Though (*licet*) each one may say what he pleases,<sup>1</sup> it is not necessary to believe (it). 4. Ruined men, with slaves like themselves, threaten the temples and buildings of the city. 5. O wretched day when Catiline was born! 6. You know that I was without experience<sup>2</sup> in these matters. 7. Worthy of friendship are those in whom there is a reason why they should be loved. 8. Pleasures are given up<sup>3</sup> for the sake of gaining greater pleasures. 9. Would that the immortal gods would reserve this trophy<sup>4</sup> for you, Scipio! 10. You can often tell from what quarter the storm is coming.<sup>5</sup> 11. Nothing was so closed and hidden<sup>6</sup> that it (*quod*) was not most open to his cupidity. 12. Old men, relying on their wisdom, delight in conversations with<sup>7</sup> youths of intelligence (lit. endowed with intellect).

## LESSON 31.

1. They think they will live their lives more safely<sup>8</sup> under my protection.<sup>9</sup> 2. It is worth while<sup>10</sup> for me to undergo his hatred, provided that danger be warded off from you. 3. No one was troublesome<sup>11</sup> to Cicero either on December 1st, or on the 5th or 13th. 4. I shall have need of how many guards, if I shall once allow you to enter my house? 5. If all should be

<sup>1</sup> *placet.*<sup>5</sup> *commoveō* (pass.).<sup>9</sup> *in . . . tutelā.*<sup>2</sup> *expers.*<sup>6</sup> *reconditus.*<sup>10</sup> Form of *tantus*.<sup>3</sup> *omittō.*<sup>7</sup> Genitive.<sup>11</sup> *molestus.*<sup>4</sup> *palma.*<sup>8</sup> Use adjective.

brought together into one place, they would not be worthy<sup>1</sup> to be compared with Servius Sulpicius. 6. So it happened that brave men, even though (*tamen*) they had fought against one another, laid aside<sup>2</sup> hatred with their arms. 7. Before he hears that this province is decreed to him, he will crush the enemy. 8. He ordered the centurions to go home, and there had them killed<sup>3</sup> before his own and his wife's eyes. 9. What is more pleasant than an old age loaded<sup>4</sup> with honors? 10. He had no reason<sup>1</sup> to fear that he would not be heard. 11. I saw that that man had been taken away without whom the state could not stand. 12. Since the matter has come to this,<sup>5</sup> whether he pay the penalty or we be slaves, let us show the valor of our fathers so that we may save the state.

## LESSON 32.

1. As though this were a safeguard<sup>6</sup> for you, he orders<sup>7</sup> that the house be watched. 2. On that day, if it had been allowed me by (lit. through) my friends to come into the forum, a beginning of slaughter would have been made with<sup>8</sup> me. 3. He asked one of those who were present the subject<sup>9</sup> under (lit. of) discussion.<sup>10</sup> 4. This field was much more valuable<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gerundive.<sup>7</sup> *imperō.*<sup>2</sup> *dēpōnō.*<sup>8</sup> lit. from.<sup>3</sup> *iugulārī cōgō.*<sup>9</sup> *causa.*<sup>4</sup> *onerātus.*<sup>10</sup> *disserō.*<sup>5</sup> *in id discrīmen addūcō* (pass.).<sup>11</sup> Forms of *sum* and *multus*.<sup>6</sup> *salūs.*

then than it had been five years earlier. 5. Those of lower rank<sup>1</sup> do not grieve that they are surpassed in brilliancy (lit. intellect) by others. 6. I tell<sup>2</sup> the senate what ought to be done. 7. Who of us thought Sulla innocent? Who of us aided any one of them? 8. In the hearing<sup>3</sup> of the people, he said that none would live unless Caesar should be victorious.<sup>4</sup> 9. Although (*tametsī*) it is hard, I can in some way spare him who accuses Caesar. 10. There is need of haste<sup>5</sup>; if we had exercised this before, we should now have no war. 11. But, since (*quoniam*) the state abounds in these things, let us pass<sup>6</sup> to other (considerations). 12. Since (*cum*) you see that a man holding (lit. possessed<sup>7</sup> of) this office did not doubt (but) that he should defend the innocence of Sulla, you ought to do the same for Hortensius.

<sup>1</sup> *īnferior.*<sup>8</sup> *audiō.*<sup>5</sup> *celeritās.*<sup>7</sup> *praeditus.*<sup>2</sup> *praescribō.*<sup>4</sup> *vincō.*<sup>6</sup> *veniō.*

## VOCABULARY.

[Superior figures following Lesson numbers (as, Lesson 7.<sup>2</sup>) refer to the sentence numbers in the Lessons.]

<b>a, an, untranslated.</b>	<b>after, prep., post ; conj., postquam.</b>
<b>able (be), possum, posse, potui ;</b>	<b>afterward, post.</b>
<b>not —, nequeō, -quire, -quivi,</b>	<b>against, in <i>with acc.</i> ; — one another, inter sē.</b>
<b>-quii.</b>	<b>age, senectūs, -ūtis, f.</b>
<b>abound, abundō, 1.</b>	<b>agreeable, grātus, -a, -um.</b>
<b>about, prep., dē.</b>	<b>aid, n., auxilium, -ī, n.</b>
<b>absent (be), absum, -esse, āfūl.</b>	<b>aid, v., iuvō, 1, iūvī, iūtus.</b>
<b>accomplish, efficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fec-tus.</b>	<b>Ajax, Āiāx, -ācis, m.</b>
<b>accusation, crīmen, -inis, n.</b>	<b>Albinus, Albīnus, -ī, m.</b>
<b>accuse, accusō, 1.</b>	<b>all, omnis, -e ; — the more, magis.</b>
<b>act, n., factum, -ī, n. ; <i>of the drama</i>, āctus, -ūs, m.</b>	<b>allot, dō, dāre, dedī, datus.</b>
<b>act, v., faciō, 3, fēcī, factus ; — through, peragō, 3, -ēgī, -āctus.</b>	<b>allow, sinō, 3, sīvī, situs ; licet, 2, licuit.</b>
<b>action, mōtus, -ūs, m.</b>	<b>ally, socius, -ī, m.</b>
<b>add, addō, 3, -didi, -ditus.</b>	<b>alone, sōlum.</b>
<b>admire, admiror, 1, dept.</b>	<b>already, iam.</b>
<b>admit, admittō, 3, -misi, -missus.</b>	<b>also, et ; etiam.</b>
<b>adopt (<i>a plan</i>), capiō, 3, cēpī, captus.</b>	<b>although, quamquam ; quamvis ; tametsi.</b>
<b>advance, prōgredior, 3, -gressus sum.</b>	<b>always, semper.</b>
<b>advantage, ūsus, -ūs, m.</b>	<b>among, apud <i>with acc.</i></b>
<b>advice, cōnsilium, -ī, n.</b>	<b>and, et ; atque ; — so, itaque.</b>
<b>affair, rēs, reī, f.</b>	<b>anger, irae, -ārum, f.</b>
<b>afraid (be), vereor, 2, dept. ; metuō, 3, -ūl.</b>	<b>another, aliis, -a, -ud.</b>
<b>Africanus, Africānus, -ī, m.</b>	<b>answer, n., respōnsum, -ī, n.</b>
	<b>answer, v., respondeō, 2, -spondī, -spōnsum (est).</b>
	<b>Antium, Antium, -ī, n.</b>

<b>Antony</b> , Antōnius, -i, m.	<b>attain</b> , persequor, 3, -secūtus
<b>any</b> , aliqui, -qua, -quod ; = “any one,” quisquam, quae- quam, (quid(c)quam).	sum.
<b>any one</b> , aliquis, aliqua, (-quid) ; quisquam, quae- quam, (quid(c)quam).	<b>attempt</b> , cōnor, 1, <i>dept.</i>
<b>anything</b> , omnis, -e ; <i>neuter as noun.</i>	<b>audacity</b> , audācia, -ae, f.
<b>appear</b> , videor, 2, vīsus sum.	<b>augur</b> , augur, -uris, m.
<b>approve</b> , probō, 1.	<b>August (of)</b> , Sextilis, -e.
<b>Apronius</b> , Aprōnius, -i, m.	<b>authority</b> , auctōritās, -ātis, f.
<b>Aquinum</b> , Aquīnum, -i, n.	<b>avert</b> , àvertō, 3, -vertī, -versus.
<b>argument</b> , argūmentum, -i, n.	<b>avoid</b> , vitō, 1.
<b>arm</b> , armō, l.	
<b>arms</b> , arma, -ōrum, n.	
<b>army</b> , exercitus, -ūs, m.	
<b>arrive</b> , veniō, 4, vēnī, ventum (est).	
<b>as</b> , ut ; qui, <i>after idem or in result clauses</i> ; quantus <i>after tantus</i> .	<b>B</b>
<b>as . . . as</b> , tam . . . quam.	<b>bad</b> , malus, -a, -um ; — <b>deed</b> ,
<b>as high (of price)</b> , tantus, -a, -um.	facinus, -oris, n.
<b>as though</b> , quasi.	<b>banquet</b> , convīvium, -i, n.
<b>ashamed</b> , pudet, 2, puduit.	<b>be</b> , sum, esse, fui.
<b>Asia</b> , Asia, -ae, f.	<b>bear</b> , ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus.
<b>ask</b> , rogō, 1 ; quaerō, 3, quae- sivi, quaeſitus.	<b>because</b> , quod, quia..
<b>assembly</b> , concilium, -i, n.	<b>become</b> , fiō, fieri, factus sum.
<b>assent</b> , assentior, 4, -sēnsus sum.	<b>before</b> , prep., ante <i>with acc.</i> ;
<b>assist</b> , iuvō, 1, iūvi, iūtus ; auxiliō, 1, <i>dept.</i>	<i>conj.</i> , antequam, priusquam.
<b>associated</b> , coniūnctus, -a, -um.	<b>beg</b> , hortor, 1, <i>dept.</i> ; ōrō, 1, — off, déprecōr, 1, <i>dept.</i>
<b>at</b> , in <i>with abl.</i> ; — . . . years of age, forms of nātus and annus.	<b>beginning</b> , initium, -i, n.
<b>at the same time</b> , simul.	<b>behold</b> , videō, 2, vīdi, visus.
	<b>believe</b> , crēdō, 3, crēdidi, crē- ditus.
	<b>besiege</b> , oppūgnō, 1.
	<b>between</b> , inter <i>with acc.</i> ; <b>be</b> —,
	intersum, -esse, -fui, <i>with in-</i>
	<i>ter and acc.</i>
	<b>binding</b> , firmus, -a, -um.
	<b>blame</b> , culpa, -ae, f.
	<b>blessing</b> , bonum, -i, n.
	<b>bloody</b> , cruentus, -a, -um.
	<b>boast</b> , glōrior, 1, <i>dept.</i>
	<b>boat</b> , nāvigium -i, *
	<b>body</b> , corpus, -oris, n.
	<b>bold</b> , audāx, -ācis.
	<b>book</b> , liber, -bri, m.

born ( <i>be</i> ), nāscor, 3, nātus sum.	capital offense, rēs ( <i>rei</i> , f.) capitālis (-e).
both, uterque, utraque, utrum- que.	Capitoline Hill, Capitōlīum, -ī, n.
both ... and, et ... et.	care, n., cūra, -ae, f.
brave, fortis, -e.	care, v., volō, velle, volui; libet, 2, -uit; — for, subveniō, 4, -vēnl, -ventum (est).
bravery, virtūs, -ūtis, f.	carry, ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus.
break down, frangō, 3, frēgl, frāctus.	Carthaginian, Poenus.
bribery, ambitus, -ūs, m.	Casilinum, Casilīnum, -ī, n.
bring ( <i>accusations</i> ), inferō, -ferre, -tuli, illātus; — in, indūcō, 3, -dūxi, -ductus; — together, conferō, -ferre, -tuli, collātus.	cast out, ēiciō, 3, -iēci, -iectus.
Brogitarus, Brogitarus, -ī, m.	Catiline, Catilina, -ae, m.
brother, frāter, -tris, m.	Cato, Catō, -ōnis, m.
Brundisium, Brundisium, -ī, n.	cause, causa, -ae, f.
Brutus, Brūtus, -ī, m.	cease, dēsinō, 3, -siī, -situs; — to think, obliviscor, 3, oblitus sum.
building, aedificium, -ī, n.	centurion, centuriō, -ōnis, m.
burden, onus, -eris, n.	certain, certus, -a, -um.
burial, sepultūra, -ae, f.	certainly, certō; certē.
burn, ārdeō, 2, ārsī, ārsūrus.	chain, vinculum, -ī, n.
business, rēs ( <i>rērum</i> ) gerendae (-ārum).	change, mūtō, 1.
but, sed, quin ( <i>Lesson 7.5</i> ); — also, — even, sed etiam; — that, quin.	charge, insimulō, 1.
buy, emō 3, ēmī, ēmptus.	cherish, colō, 3, colui, cultus.
by, ā, ab <i>with the abl.</i>	chief, māximus, -a, -um.
C	
Caelius, Caelius, -ī, m.	children, liberī, -ōrum, c.
Caesar, Caesar, -aris, m.	Cicerō, Cicerō, -ōnis, m.
Calends, <i>see</i> Kalends.	citizen, civis, -is, c.
call, appellō, 1; nōminō, 1; vocō, 1; — back, redūcō, 3, -dūxi, -ductus.	city, urbs, urbis, f.
calm, aequus, -a, -um.	class, genus, -eris, n.
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factum est ; — to aid, subveniō, 4, -vēni, -ventum (est);	covered, opertus, -a, -um.
— to this, in id discriminē addūcō, 3, -dūxi, -ductus ( <i>pass.</i> ) ; — together, conveniō, 4, -vēni, -ventum (est).	crazy, āmēns, -entis.
commence, incipiō, 3, -cēpi, -ceptus ; occupō, 1.	crime, scelus, -eris, n., facinus, -oris, n.
commit, faciō, 3, fēci, factus.	cruel, crūdēlis, -e.
compare, cōferō, -ferre, -tuli, collātus ; comparō, 1.	cruelty, crūdēlitās, -ātis, f.
complain, dēplōrō, 1.	crush, opprimō, 3, -pressi, -pressus.
conceal, occultō, 1.	cry out, clāmō, 1.
concerned (be), use cūra ( <i>Introd. 15.</i> )	cupidity, cupiditās, -ātis, f.
concerning, dē with abl.	Cyrus, Cýrus, -i, m.
Concord, Concordia, -ae, f.	D
condemn, damnō, 1 ; condemnō, 1.	danger, periculum, -i, n.
condition, condiciō, ᄀnis, f.	dare, audeō, 2, ausus sum.
confess, cōfiteor, 2, -fessus sum.	Dates, see <i>Introd. 49.</i>
confession, cōfessiō, -ōnis, f.	day, diēs, -ēi, m.
confirm, cōfirmō, 1.	death, mors, mortis, f.
conjecture, coniectūra, -ae, f.	debt (be in), dēbeō, 2.
conquer, vincō, 3, vici, victus.	December (of), December, -bris, -bre ; see <i>Introd. 49.</i>
constancy, cōstantia, -ae, f.	declare, dēclārō, 1.
consul, cōnsul, -ulīs, m.	decree, dēcernō, 3, -crēvi, -crētus.
consulship, cōnsulātus, -ūs, m.	deed, facinus, -oris, n.
content, contentus, -a, -um.	defeat, dēvincō, 3, -vici, -victus.
contest, certāmen, -inis, n.	defence, dēfensiō, -ōnis, f.
conversation, sermō, -ōnis, m.	defend, dēfendō, 3, dēfendi, dēfēnsus.
convict, damnō, 1.	defendant, reus, -i, m.
Coriolanus, Coriolānus, -i, m.	delight, gaudeō, 2, gāvisus sum.
correction, correctiō, -ōnis, f.	demand, poscō, 3, poposcl.
couch, lectus, -i, m.	denarius, dēnārius, -i, m.
counsel, cōnsilium, -i, n.	deny, negō, 1.
count, putō, 1.	departure, profectiō, -ōnis, f.
country, rūs, rūris, n.; one's —, patria, -ae, f.	deprive, ēvertō, 3, -verti, -versus ( <i>Lesson 26.<sup>3</sup></i> ).
	deprived (be), careō, 2, -ui, -itūrus.

desert, dērelinquō, 3, -reliquī, -relictus.	drink, n., pōtiō, -ōnis, f.
desire, n., aviditās, -ātis, f.; libidō, -inis, f.	drive, impellō, 3, -puli, -pulsus ; — from, expellō, 3, -puli, -pulsus ; — out, ēiciō, 3, -iēci, -iectus.
desire, v., dēsiderō, 1.	duty, officium, -I, n.
desirous, cupidus, -a, -um.	
destruction, interitus, -ūs, m.	
deter, impediō, 4.	
devoted, amāns, -antis.	
die, morior, 3, mortuus sum.	
difference (be the), intersum, -esse, -fui.	
different, alius, -a, -ud.	E
difficulty, difficultās, -ātis, f.	each, quisque, quaeque, quid- que.
dignity, dignitās, -ātis, f.	eager, cupidus, -a, -um.
Dionysius, Dionýsius, -I, m.	earlier, ante.
discussion, gerund of disserō, 3, -serui ( <i>Lesson 32.8</i> ).	early dawn, lūx (lūcis, f.) prima (-us, -a, -um).
disdain, contemnō, 3, -tempsi, -temptus.	earth, orbis (-is, m.), terrārum.
disgraceful, sordidus, -a, -um.	easily, facile.
disgust, taedet, 2, -uit.	easy, facilis, -e.
dishonesty, fallācia, -ae, f.	eight, octō.
disposition, mōrēs, -um, m. ; animus, -I, m.	either ( <i>of two</i> ), utervis, ultra- vis, utrumvis.
distress, incommodum, -I, n.	either . . . or, aut . . . aut.
divide, dividō, 3, -visi, -visus.	eject, ēiciō, 3, -iēci, -iectus.
divine, divinus, -a, -um.	else, alius, -a, -ud.
do, faciō (fiō), 3, fēci, factus ; gerō, 3, gessi, gestus; agō, 3, ēgi, āctus ; — wrong, peccō, 1.	embassador, lēgātus, -I, m.
doubt, n., see doubtful ; neuter of adj. used as noun.	eminent, praestāns, -antis.
doubt, v., dubitō, 1.	enact, statuō, 3, -ui, -ūtus.
doubtful, incertus, -a, -um ; dubius, -a, um ( <i>Lesson 17.4</i> ).	end, finis, -is, m. ; — of life, tempus (-oris, n.) extrēnum (-us, -a, -um).
dreadful, foedus, -a, -um ; tae- ter, -tra, -trum ( <i>Lesson 4.10</i> ).	endowed, praeditus, -a, -um.
dream, somnium, -I, n.	endure, permaneō, 2, -mānsi, -mānsurus.
drink, v., pōtō, 1, -āvi, pōtus.	enemy, hostis, -is, c. ; inimicus, -I, m.
	engaged, occupātus, -a, -um.
	enjoy, fruor, 3, fruitūrus ; ab. gaudeō, 2, gāvisus sum ( <i>Lesson 26.7</i> ).
	enough, satis.
	enslaved (be), serviō, 4.

enter, veniō, 4, vēnī, ventum (est), <i>with in and acc.</i> ; in- trō, 1.	fail, dēficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus. fall, opprimō, 3, -pressi, -pres- sus ( <i>pass.</i> ).
enthusiasm, studium, -i, n.	false, falsus, -a, -um.
envy, <i>n.</i> , invidia, -ae, f.	falsely, falsō.
envy, <i>v.</i> , invideō, 2, -vidī, -vi- sus.	fame, fāma, -ae, f.; honor, -ōris, m.
equal, pār, paris.	fancy, existimō, 1.
error, error, -ōris, m.	far ( <i>with comparative</i> ), multō.
escape, ēvādō, 3, -vāsl̄, -vāsum (est).	farmer, agricola, -ae, m.
esteem, locō, 1 ( <i>Lesson 11.<sup>8</sup></i> ).	father, pater, -tris, m.
eternal, sempiturnus, -a, -um.	fatherland, patria, -ae, f.
even, vel ( <i>Lesson 10.<sup>9</sup></i> ); nē . . . quidem ( <i>Lesson 11.<sup>11</sup></i> ).	fault, dēlictum, -i, n.
even though, cum; etsi; quam- vis; tametsi.	favor, grātia, -ae, f.
ever, umquam.	fear, <i>n.</i> , metus, -ūs, m.
every, omnis, -e; quisque, quaequē, quidque.	fear, <i>v.</i> , metuō, 3, ui; timeō, 2, -ui; vereor, 2, veritus sum.
evidence, argūmentum, -i, n.	feast, epulæ, -ārum, f.
evil, <i>adj.</i> , malus, -a, -um.	February (of), Februārius, -a, -um.
evil, <i>n.</i> , malum, -i, n.	fellow, homō, -inis, m.
exalt ( <i>over</i> ), antepōnō, 3, -posui, -positus.	few, pauci, -ae, -a; — words, paucā, -ōrum, n.
examine, videō, 2, vidī, visus.	field, ager, -grī, m.
except, <i>conj.</i> , nisi ( <i>Lesson 20.<sup>1</sup></i> ). except, <i>v.</i> , excipiō, 3, -cēpi, -ceptus.	fight, pūgnō, 1.
excuse, causa, -ae, f.	filial respect, pietās, -ātis, f.
exercise, <i>n.</i> , exercitatiō, -ōnis, f.	find, find out, inveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus.
exercise, <i>v.</i> , ūtor, 3, ūsus.	fire, incendium, -i, n.
exile, exilium, -i, n.	first, <i>adv.</i> , prius ( <i>Lesson 18.<sup>7</sup></i> ); be the —, primus <i>with rela-</i> <i>tive clause.</i>
expect, expectō, 1.	five, quinque.
expense, sūmptus, -ūs, m.	fix value, aestimō, 1.
eye, oculus, -i, m.	flee, fugiō, 3, fūgī, fugitūrus.
F	fleet, classis, -is, f.
Fabius, Fabius, -i, m.	flow, fluō, 3, flūxī, fluxus ( <i>adj.</i> ).
fact, rēs, rei, f.	fly, volō, 1.
	follow, sequor, 3, secūtus sum.
	food, cibus, -i, m.

**foolish**, stultus, -a, -um.  
**foolishness**, stultitia, -ae, f.  
**for**, *conj.*, enim. ; *prep.*, prō  
*with abl.* ; *ad with gerundive*  
*(Lesson 16.6)* ; *ob with acc.*  
*(Lesson 27.12)* ; *for = 'of'*  
*(Lesson 11.1)*.  
**forces**, cōpiae, -ārum, f.  
**foreign**, peregrinus, -a, -um.  
**forget**, oblīscor, 3, oblitus sum.  
**fortune**, fortūna, -ae, f.  
**forty**, quadrāgintā.  
**forum**, forum, -i, n.  
**four**, quattuor.  
**four hundred**, quadringenti,  
-ae, -a.  
**fourth**, quārtus, -a, -um.  
**free**, liberō, 1.  
**free (from)**, expers, -ertis ; —  
*be free from*, careō, 2, -ui,  
-itūrus ; *absum*, -esse, āfui  
*with abl.* (*Lesson 17.1*).  
**friend**, amīcus, -i, m.  
**friendly**, amīcus, -a, -um.  
**friendship**, amīctia, -ae, f.  
**from**, quōminus *with subjunctive* ; *also Introd. 10*.  
**from**, *prep.*, ā, dē, ē *and ex with*  
*the abl.* ; — *thence*, inde ;  
— *whom*, unde (*Lesson 3.9*) ;  
*Introd. 2*.  
**fruit**, frūctus, -ūs, m.  
**fulfil**, fungor, 3, fūctus sum.  
**full**, plēnus, -a, -um.  
**furnish**, praebeō, 2.

**G**

**gain**, v., adipiscor, 3, adeptus  
sum ; — *favor*, gratiam captō,  
1 (*Lesson 12.12*).

**gain**, n., lucrum, -i, n.  
**Gaius**, Gāius, -i, m.  
**garden**, hortus, -i, m.  
**garment**, vestis, -is, f.  
**gate**, porta, -ae, f.  
**Gaul**, Gallia, -ae, f.  
**Gaul (a)**, Gallus, -i, m.  
**general**, imperātor, -ōris, m.  
**get**, petō, 3, petivī, petitus ;  
— *possession*, potior, 4, poti-  
tus sum.  
**give**, dō, dāre, dedi, datus ;  
reddō, 3, didi, -ditus ; — *ad-  
vice*, praecipiō, 3, -cēpi, -cep-  
tus ; — *attention to first*,  
praevertō, 3, -verti, -versus  
(*Lesson 30.2*) ; — *(excuse)*, af-  
ferō, -ferre, -tuli, allātus ; —  
*up*, omittō, 3, -misi, -missus.  
**glorious**, praeclārus, -a, -um.  
**glory**, glōria, -ae, f.  
**go**, eō, ire, iūi, itum (est) ;  
— *out*, extinguo, 3, -tinxi,  
-tinctus (*pass.* ).  
**god**, deus, -i, m.  
**gold**, aurum, -i, n.  
**good**, good man, bonus, -a,  
-um ; — *deeds*, benefacta,  
-ōrum, n. ; — *name*, fāma,  
-ae, f.  
**goods**, bona, -ōrum, n.  
**gore**, crūor, -ōris, m.  
**Gracchus**, Gracchus, -i, m.  
**grain**, frūmentum, -i, n.  
**grant**, dō, dāre, dedi, datus ;  
largior, 4, *dept.*  
**grateful**, grātus, -a, -um.  
**grave**, use rogus, -i, m.  
**great**, great things, māgnus,  
-a, -um.

greater, superior, -ius.  
 greatness, māgnitūdō, -inis, f.  
 Greece, Graecia, -ae, f.  
 Greek, Graecus, -a, -um; plu.  
 subst., Graeci, ōrum, m.  
 greet, salūtō, 1.  
 grieve, doleō, 2, -ui, -itūrus.  
 groan, gemitus, -ūs, m.  
 guard, v., dēfendō, 3, -fendi,  
 -fēnsus; cōnservō, 1 (*Lesson  
 15.<sup>3</sup>*); custōdiō, 4.  
 guard, n., custōs, -ōdis, c.;  
 vigiliae, -ārum, f.  
 guilty (be), commaculō, 1  
 (*reflex.*); use with abl.

**H**

Hannibal, Hannibal, -alis, m.  
 Hanno, Hannō, -ōnis, m.  
 happen, fiō, fieri, factum est;  
 accidit, 3, -cudit.  
 happening, ēventūs, -ūs, m.;  
 rēs, rel., f.  
 happily, bēatē; fēlix (*Lesson  
 1.<sup>5</sup>*).  
 happiness, fēlicitās, -ātis, f.  
 happy, laetus, -a, -um; bēatus,  
 -a, -um.  
 hard, difficilis, -e; dūrus, -a, um.  
 harm, noceō, 2, nocui, nocitum  
 (est).  
 haste, celeritās, -ātis, f.  
 hate, v., ōdi, -isse, ōsūrus.  
 hate, n., hatred, odium, -i, n.  
 have, habeō, 2; case form  
 (*Introd. 11*); — confidence,  
 cōfidō, 3, -fīsus sum; —  
 force, valeō, 2, -ui, -itūrus;  
 — killed, iugulāri cōgō, 3,  
 -ēgi, -āctus (*Lesson 31.<sup>8</sup>*).

he, is, ea, id; untranslated  
 often; of him (self), etc.,  
 sui, etc.  
 head, caput, -itis, n.  
 health, valētūdō, -inis, f.  
 hear, hear of, audiō, 4.  
 heavy, gravis, -e.  
 help, iuvō, 1, iūvi, iūtus.  
 here, hic.  
 hidden, reconditus, -a, um.  
 high (of price), māgnus, -a,  
 -um.  
 high priest, pontifex (-icis, m.)  
 māximus (-a, -um).  
 himself, ipse, -a, -um; reflex.,  
 sui.  
 hinder, impediō, 4.  
 his, suus, -a, -um; ēius; illius;  
 often untranslated; — own,  
 suus, -a, -um.  
 hold, teneō, 2, tenul.  
 home, domus, -ūs (-i), f.  
 honey, mel, mellis, n.  
 honor, honor, -ōris, m.  
 honorable, honōrātus, -a, -um.  
 hope, v., optō, 1; — for, spērō, 1.  
 hope, n., spēs, -ei, f.  
 horse, equus, -i, m.  
 Hortensius, -i, m.  
 house, aedēs, -is, f. (use in  
 plu.); domus, -ūs (-i), f.  
 how, quem ad modum; with  
 adj., quam.  
 human, hūmānus, -a, -um.  
 hundredth, centēsimus, -a, -um.

**I**

I, ego, mei.  
 Ides, Idūs, -uum, f.

if, <i>sī</i> ; — agreeable, <i>sī placet</i> ( <i>Lesson 17.2</i> ); — anything, <i>any one, some one, sī quis, -qua, -quid</i> ; — anywhere, (= <i>whither</i> ), <i>sī quō</i> ; — not, <i>nisi</i> ; — only, <i>modo, dum modo</i> .	into, in or ad with acc.; — the neighborhood of, ad with acc. it, is, ea, id; often untranslated.
imitate, <i>imitor</i> , 1, <i>dept.</i>	it is necessary, <i>ita necesse est</i> ( <i>Lesson 22.9</i> ).
immoderate, <i>immoderātus, -a, -um</i> .	Italy, <i>Ītalia, -ae, F.</i>
immortal, <i>immortālis, -e</i> .	itself, <i>sui</i> .
immortality, <i>immortālitās, -ātis, F.</i>	
impend, <i>impendeō, -ēre</i> .	<b>J</b>
imprudence, <i>temeritās, -ātis, F.</i>	January (of), <i>Iānuārius, -a, -um</i> .
in, in with acc. and abl.	joined, <i>coniūctus, -a, -um</i> .
in . . . behalf, <i>prō with abl.</i>	joy, <i>gaudium, -i, N.</i>
in case of, <i>Introd. 9.</i>	joyful, <i>laetus, -a, -um</i> .
in order that, <i>ut</i> .	judge, <i>n., iūdex, -icis, M.</i>
in person, <i>ipse, -a, -um</i> .	judge, <i>v., iūdicō, 1; — guilty, condemnō, 1.</i>
in such a way that, <i>ita . . . ut</i> .	Junius, <i>Iūnius, -i, M.</i>
increase, <i>augeō, 2, auxi, auctus; crēscō, 3, crēvi, crētus.</i>	just, <i>iūstus, -a, -um</i> .
induce, <i>persuādeō, 2, -suāsi, -suāsum (est)</i> .	just as though, <i>quasi</i> .
infinite, <i>infinitus, -a, -um</i> .	
influence, <i>auctōritās, -ātis, F.; gravitās, -ātis, F.; grātia, -ae, F. (Lesson 15.2)</i> .	<b>K</b>
injure, <i>laedō, 3, laesi, laesus.</i>	Kalends, <i>Kalendae, -āruin, F. ; Introd. 49.</i>
injustice, <i>iniūria, -ae, F.</i>	kill, <i>interficiō, 3, -fēci, -fectus.</i>
innocence, <i>innocentia, -ae, F.</i>	kindly feeling, <i>benevolentia, -ae, F.</i>
innocent, <i>innocēns, -entis.</i>	kindness, <i>beneficium, -i, N.</i>
inquire, <i>quaerō, 3, quaeſivi, quaeſitus.</i>	king, <i>rēx, rēgis, M.</i>
intellect, <i>ingenium, -i, N.</i>	knight, <i>eques, -itis, M.</i>
interest (be involved, be to interest of), <i>interest, -esse, -fuit.</i>	know, <i>sciō, 4.</i>
	known, <i>nōtus, -a -um.</i>
	<b>L</b>
	lack, <i>careō, 2, -ui, -itūrus.</i>
	Laelius, <i>Laelius, -i, M.</i>
	lamentation, <i>lāmentatum, -i, N.</i>
	lamp, <i>lūmen, -inis, N. (Lesson 9.1).</i>
	law, <i>lēx, lēgis, F.</i>

lay aside, dēpōnō, 3, -posui, -positus.	low (of price), parvus, -a, -um. lower in rank, inferior, -ius.
lead forth, dēdūcō, 3, -dūxi, -ductus.	
lead on, indūcō, 3, -dūxi, -ductus.	<b>M</b>
leader, dux, ducis, c.	made (be), creō, 1 ( <i>pass.</i> ).
learn, discō, 3, didici.	magistrate, magistrātus, -ūs, m.
learned, doctus, -a, -um.	make, faciō, 3, fēci, factus ;
leave, excēdō, 3, -cessi, -cessum (est).	— a speech, ḫrātiōnem habeō, 2 ; — boast, glōrior, 1, <i>dept.</i> ; — mistakes, peccō, 1 ; — use, ūtor, 3, ūsus sum.
legion, legiō, -ōnis, f.	man, vir, viri, m. ; homō, -inis, c. ; is, ea, id ( <i>Lesson 12!</i> ) ; <i>sometimes untranslated.</i>
leisure, ōtium, i, n.	
less, <i>compar.</i> of parvus.	managed (be), fiō, fieri, factum est.
letter (a), litterae, -ārum, f.	manner, modus, -i, m.
level, ( <i>be</i> ) on a, pār, paris.	many, multi, -ae, -a.
liberator, liberātor, -ōris, m.	matter, rēs, rei, f.
lie, mentior, 4, <i>dept.</i>	medicine, medicīna, -ae, f.
life, vīta, -ae, f.	meet, obviam eō, ire, ivi, itum (est) ; — with, congregior, 3, -gressus <i>with</i> cum.
light, n., lūx, lūcis, f.	memory, memoria, -ae, f.
light, <i>adj.</i> , levis, -e.	mention, dicō, 3, dīxi, dictus with dē ; commemorō, 1 ; mentiōnem faciō, 3, fēci, factus.
like, v., volō, velle, volui.	merit, meritum, -i, n.
like, <i>adj.</i> , similis, -e.	Metellus, Metellus, -i, m.
likeness, similitūdō, -inis, f.	mildness, molliitia, -ae, f.
lineage, genus, -eris, n.	mile, mille passūs or passuum.
literature, litterae, -ārum, f.	mind, mēns, mentis, f. ; animus, -i, m.
little, parvus, -a, -um.	
live, vivō, 3, vīxi, victum est ; habitō, 1.	mine, meus, -a, -um.
load, v., onerō, 1.	Minucius, Minucius, -i, m.
load, n., onus, -eris, n.	misdeed, facinus, -oris, n.
lofty, amplissimus, -a, -um.	moderate, modicus, -a, -um.
long time (a), diū.	moderation, moderātiō, -ōnis, f.
longing, dēsiderium, -i, n.	modius, modius, -i, m.
lose, āmittō, 3, -misi, -missus ; perdō, 3, perdidi, perditus.	
love, v., amō, 1 ; colō, 3, colui, cultus.	
love, n., amor, -ōris, m. ; cupi- ditās, -ātis, f.	

**moment**, mōmentum, -i, n.  
**money**, pecūnia, -ae, f.  
**month**, mēnsis, -is, m.  
**more**, plūrēs, -a; plūs, plūris (*Lesson 13.<sup>10</sup>*); — **than**, magis quam.  
**mortal**, mortālis, -e.  
**most**, māximē.  
**motion**, mōtus, -ūs, m.  
**mountain**, mōns, montis, m.  
**mourn**, dēplōrō, 1.  
**move**, moveō, 2, mōvi, mōtus.  
**much**, multus, -a, -um; *adv.*, multum; *with comparative*, multō.  
**multitude**, multitūdō, -inis, f.  
**Murena**, Mūrēna, -ae, m.  
**Mutina**, Mutina, -ae, f.  
**my**, meus, -a, -um; *often untranslated*.

**N**

**Naevius**, Naevius, -i, m.  
**name**, nōmen, -inis; n.  
**Naples**, Neāpolis, -is, f.  
**nation**, gēns, gentis, f.  
**natural endowment**, ingenium, -ī, n.  
**nature**, nātūra, -ae, f.  
**nearer** (be), propius absum, -esse, āfui.  
**necessary**, necesse.  
**need**, opus, n., indecl.  
**negligent**, negligēns, -entis.  
**Nestor**, Nestōr, -oris, m.  
**never**, numquam.  
**new**, novus, -a, -um.  
**night**, nox, noctis, f.  
**ninety**, nōnāgintā.  
**no**, nūllus, -a, -um; nihil *with*

*the gen.*; *adv.*, nōn; — **need**, nōn opus; — **one**, nēmō [nūlliūs], c.  
**none**, nūllus, -a, -um; n., nēmō [nūlliūs], c.  
**Nones**, Nōnae, -ārum, f. (*Introd.* 49).  
**nor**, neque; nec.  
**not**, nōn; *in prohibitions*, nē; — **alone**, nōn sōlum, nōn modo; — **even**, nē . . . quidem; — **merely**, nōn sōlum; — **only**, nōn modo, nōn sōlum.  
**not know**, nesciō, 4.  
**not wish**, nōlō, nōlle, nōluī.  
**nothing**, nihil, n., indecl.  
**November** (of), November, -bris, -bre.  
**now**, nunc.

**O**

**O**, *interj.* O.  
**October** (of), Octōber, -bris, -bre.  
**of**, dē *with abl.*; — **age**, use nātus, -a, -um; — **lower rank**, Inferior, -ius.  
**office**, honor, -ōris, m.; taberna, -ae, f. (*Lesson 16.<sup>1</sup>*).  
**official**, magistrātus, -ūs, m.  
**often**, saepe.  
**oil**, oleum, -i, n.  
**old**, vetus, -eris; senex, senis; — **age**, senectūs, -ūtis, f.; — **man**, senex, senis, m.  
**on**, (of Dates) *Introd.* 49; (= concerning) dē *with abl.*; — **guard**, in vigiliā; — **public business**, pūblicē.

**on the contrary**, contrā.

**once**, semel.

**one**, ūnus, -a, -um; aliquis, -qua, -quid; *indef. 2d sing.*; ūnus aliquis (*Lesson 18.<sup>11</sup>*).

**only**, sōlum.

**open**, apertus, -a, -um.

**openly**, apertē.

**opinion**, opīniō, -ōnis, f.

**opposed (be)**, dissideō, 2, -sēdi.

**or**, aut; vel; (*utrum . . .*) an.

**orator**, ὀrātor, -ōris, m.

**order**, imperō, 1; iubeō, 2, iussi, iüssus.

**Orestes**, Orestēs, -is, -ae, m.

**other**, alius, -a, -ud; cēterus, -a, -um.

**ought**, dēbeō, 2; oportet, 2, -uit; *gerundive*.

**our**, noster, -tra, -trum.

**own** (*with 'his,' etc.*), suus, -a, -um.

**owner**, dominus, -i, m.

### P

**pains**, cūra, -ae, f.

**Paphos**, Paphos, -i, f.

**pardon**, ignōscō, 3, -nōvi, -nōtūrus.

**parent**, parēns, -entis, c.

**part**, pars, partis, f.

**pass**, veniō, 4, vēni, ventum (*est*) (*Lesson 32.<sup>11</sup>*).

**Paulus**, Paulus, -i, m.

**pay**, luō, 3, lui; — **taxes**, vectigālia pendō, 3, pependi, pēnsus.

**peace**, pāx, pācis, f.

**penalty**, poena, -ae, f.

**people**, populus, -i, m.; is, ea, id.

**perceive**, videō, 2, vidi, visus; intellegō, 3, -lēxi, -lēctus.

**perchance**, fōrtasse.

**performer**, histriō, -ōnis, m.

**perhaps**, fōrtasse.

**personal**, suus, -a, -um.

**persuade**, persuādeō, 2, -suāsi, suāsum (*est*).

**Philo**, Philō, -ōnis, m.

**philosopher**, philosophus, -i, m.

**pity**, misericordia, -ae, f.

**place**, locus, -i, m.

**plan**, cōnsilium, -i, n.

**Plato**, Platō, -ōnis, m.

**play**, fābula, -ae, f.

**pleasant**, iūcundus, -a, -um.

**please**, placeō, 2, placui, placitūrus.

**pleasing**, grātus, -a, -um.

**pleasure**, voluptās, -ātis, f.

**point**, locus, -i, m.

**poor**, pauper, -eris; inops, inopis.

**possess**, habeō, 2.

**possessed of**, praeditus, -a, -um.

**poverty**, paupertās, -ātis, f.

**power**, potestās, -ātis, f.; potentia, -ae, f.

**practice**, exerceō, 2.

**praetor**, praetor, -ōris, m.

**praise**, laudō, 1.

**pray**, v., optō, 1.

**pray**, adv., igitur.

**prayer**, prex, precis, f. (*only in plu.*).

**precept**, praeceptum, -i, n.

**prefer**, mālō, mālle, mālui; praeferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus; **prefer . . . to**, mālō . . . quam; antepōnō, 3, -posui, -positus.

<b>prepare</b> , parō, 1.		<b>R</b>
<b>present</b> ( <i>be</i> ), adsum, -esse, -fui.		<b>race</b> , genus, -eris, n.
<b>preserve</b> , cōservō, 1.		<b>raise cry</b> , clāmō, 1.
<b>prevail upon</b> , exōrō, 1.		<b>rank</b> , ḥrdō, -inis, m.
<b>prevent</b> , impediō, 4; quō- minus ( <i>Lesson 21.<sup>8</sup></i> ).		<b>rashness</b> , temeritās, -ātis, f.
<b>price</b> , pretium, -i, n.		<b>rather than</b> , potiusquam ; ma- gisquam ; quam ( <i>Lesson 3.<sup>10</sup></i> ).
<b>pride</b> , superbia, -ae, f.		<b>reach</b> , pervenīō, 4, -vēni, -ven- tum (est), <i>with ad and acc.</i>
<b>priesthood</b> , sacerdōtium, -i, n.		<b>read</b> , legō, 3, lēgi, lēctus ; re- citō, 1.
<b>private</b> , privātus, -a, -um.		<b>reap</b> , percipiō, 3, -cēpi, -ceptus.
<b>proceed</b> , veniō, 4, vēni, ventum (est); proficīscor, 3, -fectus sum.		<b>reason</b> , causa, -ae, f.
<b>promise</b> , polliceor, 2, <i>dept.</i>		<b>reasoning</b> , ratiō, -ōnis, f.
<b>proscription</b> , prōscriptiō, -ōnis, F.		<b>recollection</b> , recordātiō, -ōnis, f.
<b>protection</b> , tūlēla, -ae, f.		<b>refer</b> , referō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātus.
<b>prove guilty</b> , convincō, 3, -vici, -victus.		<b>refuse</b> , recūsō, 1.
<b>provided only</b> , dummodo.		<b>reign</b> , rēgnō, 1.
<b>provided that</b> , dummodo ; modo.		<b>reject</b> , rēcīō, 3, -iēci, -iectus.
<b>province</b> , prōvincia, -ae, f.		<b>rejoice</b> , gaudeō, 2, gāvisus.
<b>prudence</b> , prūdentia, -ae, f.		<b>relate</b> , dicō, 3, dixi, dictus.
<b>public</b> , pūblicus, -a, -um ; — en- emy, hostis, -is, c.		<b>relying</b> , frētus, -a, -um.
<b>punishment</b> , poena, -ae, f.		<b>remain</b> , maneō, 2, mānsi, mān- sūrus ; remaneō, 2, -mānsī, -mānsūrus.
<b>purpose</b> , voluntās, -ātis, f.		<b>remark</b> , dictum, -i, n.
<b>put in claim</b> , postulō, 1.		<b>remember</b> , memini, -isse ; re- cordor, 1, <i>dept.</i>
<b>put in veto</b> , intercēdō, 3, -cessi, -cessum (est).		<b>repent</b> , paenitet, 2, -uit.
<b>put up</b> , figō, 3, fixī, fixus.		<b>reply</b> , v., respondeō, 2, -spondī, -spōnsus.
<b>Pylades</b> , Pyladēs, -ae, -is, m.		<b>reply</b> , n., respōnsum, -i, n.
<b>Pyrrhus</b> , Pyrrhus, -i, m.		<b>reserve</b> , reservō, 1.
	<b>Q</b>	<b>resist</b> , resistō, 3, -stīti.
<b>quarter</b> , pars, partis, f.		<b>resource</b> , opēs, -um, f.
<b>quiet</b> , remissus, -a, -um.		<b>respond</b> , respondeō, 2, -spondī, -spōnsus.
<b>Quintus</b> , Quintus, -i, m.		<b>restore</b> , rēstituō, 3, -stitūi, -sti- tūtus.
		<b>retain</b> , teneō, 2.

<b>retake</b> , recipiō, 3, -cēpli, -ceptus.	<b>see</b> , videō, 2, vidi, visus ; visō, 3, visl, visus ; intellegō, 3, -lēxi, -lectus ; — to it, videō ; cūrō, 1.
<b>return</b> , v., redditō, 3, -didī, -ditus ; revertō, 3, -vertī, -versum est ; recipiō, 3, -cēpli, -ceptus ( <i>reflex.</i> ).	<b>seek</b> , adpetō, 3, -petivī, -petitus.
<b>return</b> , n., redditus, -ūs, m.	<b>seem</b> , seem best, videor, 2, visum (est), visus.
rich, dives, -itis.	<b>self</b> , sui.
rights, iūs, iūris, n.	<b>sell</b> , vēndō, 3, vēnididī, vēnditus.
rob, spoliō, 1.	<b>senate</b> , senātus, -ūs, m.
<b>Roman</b> , Rōmānus, -a, -um ; plu. subst., Rōmāni, -ōrum, m.	<b>send</b> , mittō, 3, misl, missus.
<b>Rome</b> , Rōma, -ae, f.	<b>separate</b> , sēcernō, 3, -crēvi, -crētus ; diungō, 3, -iūnxī, -iūnctus.
room, cella, -ae, f.	<b>September (of)</b> , September, -bris, -bre.
<b>Roscius</b> , Rōscius, -i, m.	<b>serious</b> , māgnus, -a, -um.
Rufus, Rūfus, -i, m.	<b>servant</b> , servus, -i, m.
ruined, perditus, -a, -um.	<b>serve out</b> , serviō, 4.
rule, v., rule over, rēgnō, 1.	<b>Servius</b> , Servius, -i, m.
rule, n., ratiō, -ōnis, f.	<b>sesterce</b> , sēstertius, -i, m.
<b>S</b>	<b>set out</b> , proficiscor, 3, -fectus sum.
<b>Sabines</b> , Sabīni, -ōrum, m.	<b>Sextius</b> , Sēxtius, -i, m.
sad, maestus, -a, -um.	<b>shameful</b> , foedus, -a, -um.
<b>safeguard</b> , salūs, -ūtis, f.	<b>shamelessness</b> , audācia, -ae, f.
<b>safely</b> , use tūtus, -a, -um.	<b>ship</b> , nāvis, -is, f.
<b>Saguntum</b> , Saguntum, -i, n.	<b>should</b> , dēbeō, 2 ; oportet, 2, -uit.
sake, causa, -ae, f. ; grātia, -ae, f.	<b>show</b> , doceō, 2, -ui, doctus ; ostendō, 3, -tendi, -tentus.
salute, salūtō, 1.	<b>Sicily</b> , Sicilia, -ae, f.
same, idem, eadem, idem.	<b>sick</b> , aeger, -gra, -grum.
<b>sanctity</b> , sanctitās, -ātis, f.	<b>sign</b> , signum, -i, n.
sate, expleō, 2, -plēvī, -plētus.	<b>silence</b> , silentium, -i, n.
save, servō, 1.	<b>silent (be)</b> , taceō, 2, tacui, tacitūrus.
say, dīcō, 3, dixī, dictus.	<b>simple</b> , simplex, -icis.
<b>Scaevola</b> , Scaevola, -ae, m.	<b>since</b> , cum ; quoniam.
<b>Scipio</b> , Scipiō, -ōnis, m.	<b>slaughter</b> , caedēs, -is, f.
<b>season</b> , tempus, -oris, n.	
seated (be), sedeō, 2, sēdi, sessūrus.	
secure, assequor, 3, -secūtus sum.	

slave, servus, -i, m.; be a —,	storm, tempestās, -ātis, f.
serviō, 4.	strength, virēs, -iuī, f.
slavery, servitūs, -ūtis, f.	strife, contentiō, -ōnis, f.
sleep, somnus, -i, m.	style, genus, -eris, n.; consuē-
so, sic; tam; ita; so ... as,	tūdō (-inis, f.) scribendi
ita ... ut; tam ... ut; tam	(Lesson 6. <sup>11</sup> ).
... quam.	subject, rēs, rei, f.; causa, -ae,
so great, tantus, -a, -um.	f. (Lesson 32. <sup>8</sup> ).
so long as, quoad.	such (a), tālis, -e; — great,
so much that, sic ... ut.	tantus, -a, -um.
so that, ut; sic ... ut; ita ...	such ... that, ita ... ut.
ut.	suffering, cruciātus, -ūs, m.;
Socrates, Sōcratēs, -is, m.	miseria, -ae, f.
sold (be), vēneō, 4, -ivi.	suitèd, accommodātus, -a, -um;
soldier, miles, -itis, m.	decōrus, -a, -um (Lesson
some, some one, something,	19. <sup>18</sup> ).
aliqui (-quis), -qua, -quod	Sulla, Sulla, -ae, m.
(-quid); quis, quae, quid.	Sulpicius, Sulpicius, -i, m.
son, filius, -i, m.	summon, arcessō, 3, -ivi, -itus;
soon, mox.	— to court, in iūdiciūm vocō,
sort, modus, -i, m.	1.
soul, animus, -i, m.	superior, praestābilis, -e; be —,
speak, dicō, 3, dixi, dictus;	praestō, 1, -stī, -stātūrus.
loquor, 3, locūtus sum; dis-	supplied (be well), abundō, 1.
serō, 3, -serui, -sertus; — of,	sure, certus, -a, -um.
loquor with dē and abl.;	surely, certō.
— with, loquor with cum	surpass, superō, 1.
and abl.	suspect, suspicor, 1, dept.
speech, ḫrātiō, -ōnis, f.	suspicion, suspiciō, -ōnis, f.
splendid, praeclārus, -a, -um.	sweet, dulcis, -e.
spread, sternō, 3, strāvī, strā-	Syracuse, Syrācūsae, -ārum, f.
tus.	
spring, orior, 4, ortus sum.	<b>T</b>
stand, stō, 1, steti.	tablet, tabula, -ae, f.
state, rēs (rei, f.) pūblica (-us,	take, capiō, 3, cēpī, captus;
-a, -um).	acciō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus;
station, collocō, 1.	— away, tollō, 3, sustuli,
statue, signum, -i, n.	sublātus; abstrahō, 3, -trāxi,
still, tamen.	-trāctus; — from, rapiō, 3,
stop, subsistō, 3, -stiti.	rapui, raptus; ēripiō, 3,

-ripui, -reptus ; extorqueō,	themselves, sui.
2, -torsī, -tortus ; — pains,	then, tum.
cūram adhibeō, 2.	there, ibi.
Tarentum, Tarentum, -ī, n.	there ( <i>are, etc.</i> ), untranslated.
teach, doceō, 2, -ui, doctus.	therefore, igitur.
tear, lacrima, -ae, f.	Thessaly, Thessalia, -ae, f.
tell, dīcō, 3, dīxi, dictus ; ex-	they, is, ea, id ; sui ; untranslated often.
pōnō, 3, -posui, -positus ;	thing, rēs, reī, f. ; is, ea, id ; untranslated often.
nārrō, 1 ; praescribō, 3,	think, arbitrō, 1, dept. ; putō,
-scripsi, -scriptus ; intellegō,	1 ; sentiō, 4, sēnsī, sēnsus ;
3, -lēxi, -lēctus ( <i>Lesson 30.<sup>10</sup></i> ).	cōnsiderō, 1 ; — more highly
temple, templum, -ī, n. ; aedēs,	of, use forms of plūs and
-is, f.	faciō ; — so highly of, use
ten, decem.	forms of tantus and faciō.
testimony, testimōnium, -ī,	this, these ( <i>things</i> ), is, ea, id ;
n.	hic, haec, hōc.
than, quam ; ablative case.	those, those ( <i>things</i> ), ille, -a,
thank, grātias agō, 3, ēgī,	-ud ; is, ea, id ; — who,
āctus.	(sunt) qui.
that, pron., ille, -a, -ud ; hic,	though, cum, licet, quamvis,
haec, hōc ; is, ea, id ; rel.	sī ( <i>Lesson 16.<sup>10</sup></i> ), tametsī.
pron., qui, quae, quod.	thousand, mille ; (sesterces),
that, conj. ( <i>purpose</i> ), ut, qui,	sēstertium, -ī, n.
causa and grātia ; ( <i>result</i> ),	threaten, minor, 1, dept.
ut, qui ; ( <i>verbs of fearing</i> ),	three, trēs, tria ; — hundred,
nē ; ( <i>of doubt</i> ), quin ; not	trecenti, -ae, -a.
translated by any one word	through, per with acc. ; through
when introducing indirect	... agency, efforts, <i>Introd.</i>
discourse or complementary	14 ; — my fault, meā culpā.
infinitive ; — no, nē ( <i>pur-</i>	throughout, per with acc.
<i>pose</i> ) ; — not, ut or nē nōn	thus, itaque.
( <i>fearing</i> ) ; — something, nē	Tiberius, Tiberius, -ī, m.
quid ( <i>fearing</i> ).	till, dum.
the, untranslated often ; is, ea,	time, tempus, -ōris, n.
id.	to, prep., in, ad with acc.
the ( <i>things</i> ), ea, eōrum, n.	to ( <i>of infinitive</i> ), ut ( <i>purpose</i>
theft, fūrtuin, -ī, n.	<i>and object clauses</i> ) ; qui
their, suus, -a, -um ; eōrum ;	( <i>purpose and characteristic</i> );
untranslated often.	
them, see they.	

ad <i>with acc. of gerundive</i> ; <i>supine in -um</i> .	unworthy, <i>indignus</i> , -a, -um.
<b>to-day</b> , <i>hodiē</i> .	upright, <i>probus</i> , -a, -um.
toil, labor, <i>-ōris</i> , m.	uprising, <i>tumultus</i> , -ūs, m.
tongue, <i>lingua</i> , -ae, f.	urge, <i>hortor</i> , 1, <i>dept.</i>
too, <i>etiam</i> ; et.	us, <i>see we</i> .
toward, <i>in with acc.</i>	use, <i>ūtor</i> , 3, ūsus.
town, <i>oppidum</i> , -i, n.	used (be), <i>soleō</i> , 2, <i>solitus</i>
trade, <i>negōtior</i> , 1, <i>dept.</i>	sum ; <i>imperfect tense</i> .
train, <i>exerceō</i> , 2.	
training, <i>exercitatiō</i> , -ōnis, f.	<b>V</b>
tree trunk, <i>truncus</i> , -i, m.	valor, <i>virtūs</i> , -ūtis, f.
trial, <i>iūdiciūm</i> , -i, n.	valuable (be more), <i>forms of</i>
tribuneship, <i>tribūnātus</i> , -ūs, m.	sum and plūs.
trophy, <i>palma</i> , -ae, f.	value (be of greater), <i>forms of</i>
trouble, labor, <i>-ōris</i> , m. ; rēs,	sum and plūs.
rei, f. ( <i>Lesson 4.<sup>18</sup></i> ).	variance (be at), <i>repūgnō</i> , 1.
troublesome, <i>molestus</i> , -a, -um.	very, <i>etiam</i> ( <i>Lesson 28.<sup>11</sup></i> ) ;
true, <i>vērus</i> , -a, -um.	<i>superlative degree</i> .
trust, <i>fidem habeō</i> , 2.	victorious, <i>victor</i> , -ōris, m.,
truth, <i>vēritās</i> , -ātis, f.	<i>used as adj.</i> ; be —, <i>vincō</i> , 3,
try, <i>cōnor</i> , 1, <i>dept.</i>	<i>vici</i> , <i>victus</i> .
turn, <i>vertō</i> , 3, <i>vertī</i> , <i>versus</i> .	view, <i>opīniō</i> , -ōnis, f.
twenty, <i>viginti</i> .	virtue, <i>virtūs</i> , -ūtis, f.
two, duo, -ae, -o.	voice, <i>vōx</i> , <i>vōcis</i> , f.
tyrant, <i>tyrannus</i> , -i, m.	

**U**

uncertain, <i>fragilis</i> , -e.
<b>under guardianship</b> , <i>protec-</i>
<i>tion</i> , <i>in tūtelā</i> .
undergo, <i>subeō</i> , -ire, -ii, -itus.
unfailing, <i>certus</i> , -a, -um.
unfriendly, <i>inimicus</i> , -a, -um.
universal, <i>ūniversus</i> , -a, -um.
unjust, <i>iniūstus</i> , -a, -um.
unless, <i>nisi</i> .
until, <i>dum</i> .
<b>unwilling</b> (be), <i>nōlō</i> , <i>nōlle</i> ,
<i>nōlui</i> .

unworthy, <i>indignus</i> , -a, -um.	
upright, <i>probus</i> , -a, -um.	
uprising, <i>tumultus</i> , -ūs, m.	
urge, <i>hortor</i> , 1, <i>dept.</i>	
us, <i>see we</i> .	
use, <i>ūtor</i> , 3, ūsus.	
used (be), <i>soleō</i> , 2, <i>solitus</i>	
sum ; <i>imperfect tense</i> .	
	<b>V</b>
valor, <i>virtūs</i> , -ūtis, f.	
valuable (be more), <i>forms of</i>	
sum and plūs.	
value (be of greater), <i>forms of</i>	
sum and plūs.	
variance (be at), <i>repūgnō</i> , 1.	
very, <i>etiam</i> ( <i>Lesson 28.<sup>11</sup></i> ) ;	
<i>superlative degree</i> .	
victorious, <i>victor</i> , -ōris, m.,	
<i>used as adj.</i> ; be —, <i>vincō</i> , 3,	
<i>vici</i> , <i>victus</i> .	
view, <i>opīniō</i> , -ōnis, f.	
virtue, <i>virtūs</i> , -ūtis, f.	
voice, <i>vōx</i> , <i>vōcis</i> , f.	
	<b>W</b>
wage war, <i>bellum gerō</i> , 3, <i>gessī</i> ,	
<i>gestus</i> .	
wait, <i>expectō</i> , 1.	
wall, <i>mūrus</i> , -i, m.	
want, <i>volō</i> , <i>velle</i> , <i>volui</i> .	
war, <i>bellum</i> , -i, n.	
ward off, <i>dēpellō</i> , 3, -pulli,	
-pulsus.	
watch, <i>observō</i> , 1.	
water, <i>aqua</i> , -ae, f.	
way, <i>modus</i> , -i, m. ; <i>ratiō</i> ,	
-ōnis, f.	
we, <i>nōs</i> , <i>nostrūm</i> , <i>nostrī</i> ; <i>un-</i>	
<i>translated often</i> .	



<b>weak</b> , imbellis, -e.	<b>with</b> , cum <i>with abl.</i> ; <i>use a gen.</i> ( <i>Lesson 30.<sup>12</sup></i> ); <b>ā</b> <i>with abl.</i> ( <i>Lesson 32.<sup>2</sup></i> )
<b>wealth</b> , dīvitiae, -ārum, f.	<b>with resignation</b> , molliter.
<b>weight</b> , pondus, -eris, n.	<b>withdraw</b> , recēdō, 3, -cessi, -cessum (est); sēcēdō, 3, -cessi, -cessum (est); recipiō, 3, -cēpi, -ceptus ( <i>reflex.</i> )
<b>weighty</b> , gravis, -e.	<b>without</b> , sine <i>with abl.</i> ; <b>be —</b> , careō, 2, -ui, -itūrus; — <b>experience</b> , expers, -tis.
<b>well</b> , bene; <b>well-known</b> , nōbilis, -e; <b>well-trained</b> , bene institūtus.	<b>withstand</b> , resistō, 3, -stitti.
<b>what</b> , pron., qui, quae, quod ( <i>compound rel. pron. and exclam. adj.</i> ); quis (qui), quae, quid (quod), ( <i>interrog. pron. and adj.</i> ).	<b>witness</b> , testis, -is, c.
<b>what</b> , adv., ( <i>exclamatory</i> ), quam.	<b>wonderful</b> , mirābilis, -e; ad-mirābilis, -e; singulāris, -e.
<b>what sort</b> , quālis, -e.	<b>word</b> , n., verbum, -ī, n.
<b>whatever</b> , quicunque, quae-cumque, quodcumque.	<b>word</b> , v., scribō, 3, scripsī, scriptus.
<b>when</b> , ubi; cum.	<b>work</b> , opus, -eris, n.
<b>where</b> , ubi.	<b>worth more</b> ( <i>be</i> ), <i>forms of sum and plūs</i> .
<b>wherefore</b> , igitur.	<b>worth while</b> ( <i>be</i> ), <i>forms of sum and tantus</i> .
<b>whether</b> , -ne; <b>whether . . . or</b> , utrum . . . an.	<b>worthless</b> , nēquam, <i>indecl.</i>
<b>whether at any time</b> , sī quandō.	<b>worthy</b> , dignus, -a, -um.
<b>which</b> , <i>see what</i> ; ( <i>of two</i> ) uter, -tra, -trum.	<b>would that</b> , utinam.
<b>while</b> , cum.	<b>wrest</b> , ēripiō, 3, -ripui, -rep-tus.
<b>whither</b> , quōd.	<b>wretch</b> , scelestus, -a, -um ( <i>used as noun</i> ).
<b>who</b> , <i>see what</i> .	<b>wretched</b> , miser, -era, -erum.
<b>whole</b> , tōtus, -a, -um.	<b>write</b> , scribō, 3, scripsī, scrip-tus.
<b>why</b> , cūr, quid, quā rē.	<b>wrong</b> , dēlictum, -ī, n.; iniū-ria, -ae, f.; facinus, -oris, n.
<b>wickedness</b> , scelus, -eris, n.	<b>Y</b>
<b>wife</b> , uxor, -ōris, f.	<b>year</b> , annus, -ī, m.; <b>years of age</b> , <i>use nātus</i> .
<b>will</b> , testāmentum, -ī, n.	<b>yet</b> , tamen.
<b>willing</b> ( <i>be</i> ), volō, velle, volui.	
<b>wisdom</b> , sapientia, -ae, f.	
<b>wise</b> , wise man, sapiēns, -entis, M.	
<b>wise</b> , n., modus, -ī, m.	
<b>wish</b> , volō, velle, volui.	

**yield**, cēdō, 3, cessl, cessum | **your**, tuus, -a, -um; vester,  
(est).

**you**, tū, tuī; vōs, vestrūm, ves- | -tra, -trum.  
tri; *untranslated often.*

**young** (**the**), iuventūs, -ūtis, f. | **yourself**, tuī (*reflex.*); ipse, -a,  
**young**, *adj.*, adulēscēns, -en- | -um.  
tis. | **youth** (**a**), adulēscēns, -entis,  
m.; iuvenis, -is, c.

**youth**, iuventūs, -ūtis, f.



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